The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.....NO. 6092. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Revolution That Goes Backward.

Bourbon Leaders Framing a Liberal Constitution.

Signal Failure of the Communs at Marseilles.

The German Troops to Again Occupy Paris.

Sixty-Two Families Rendered Homeless by a Fire in England.

FRANCE

Paris Quiet—The Non-Compliant Guards to be Mustered—Considerations as to the Elections—Changes in the Communal Council—Cost of the New Administration—The Bourbons Planning a Constitution—Miscellaneous Proceedings.

PARIS, March 30—Noon.—The city is quiet. At the sitting of the Sub-Central Committee, today, Gen. DUVAL submitted a proposition for the disarmament of the portion of the National Guard which has not given in its adherence to the Paris Government. M. ADET, in a speech in response, said the Republic had formed a Committee of Public Safety, and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulterior measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate.

The *Nouvelle Republique* of today makes a demand for action on the part of the Committee. It is stated that M. DELESCLUZE has, in consequence of a declaration on the part of his colleagues, that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned the membership of the Communal Council, to which he was chosen at the election of Sunday.

Deputy TIRARD has resigned his seat in the National Assembly. The *Journal de Paris* makes the statement that the National Guard of the city costs the people of Paris 300,000 francs daily.

VERSAILLES, March 29.—The Deputies of the Departments of the Vosges, Meurthe and others have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send Commissioners to the Departments to organize a force to march on Paris.

The Government has dissuaded the Legitimist Deputies from holding meetings.

It is stated that the Bourbon fusion has been accomplished, with the Count DE CHAMBORD as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal Constitution, providing for a Parliament on the model of England. The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the supporters of the Orleans family.

Gen. VINOY has been superseded in the command of the army by Gen. BERNAL. Gen. CHANZETTE has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 5,000 Bretons.

LONDON, March 30.—Communist outposts have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles to prevent reconnoissance by the troops of the Versailles Government. There is great disorganization in the postal and other departments of the French public service. The Nationals demonstrated yesterday in favor of the Commune in the Place of the Hotel de Ville. The *Liberté* says that 4,000 English have resumed their residence in Paris, and that M. THIERS and the head of the London detectives are in the city.

The Sub-Central Committee of Paris has declined to abolish all the Police force. A slight rising in Perpignan has failed to meet the support of the people of the city.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Times* says that MM. POUYER-QUERTIER and VALENTIN have been negotiating at Rouen, and that, after several telegrams had been exchanged with the Government at Berlin, Herr FABRICE, the German Civil Administrator in France, consented to the increase of the garrison of Paris to 50,000 men. Gen. VINOY is still in command of the French Army. M. BLANQUI is in hiding, and has not yet been present at any of the meetings at the Hotel de Ville. M. PYAT has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give his exclusive attention to the editorship of *Le Vengeur*, the future official organ of the Commune.

A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Telegraph* says there was picket-firing last night between the Nationals and the Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with Gens. DUCROT, LUSLO, CHANZY and TROCHU, decided upon a plan for an attack upon Paris.

In the Assembly, on Wednesday, M. THIERS made a speech, in which he admitted that the Germans were evacuating France irregularly, and that there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay in the matter to the Brussels, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

A dispatch from Marseilles says that all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refuses its services. All business has been stopped.

The Communs a Failure at Marseilles—Manufactories Allowed to Resume Work in Paris—More German Troops to Enter the City—Bizarre Appearance of Quarters at Peace—An Executive Committee for a Month.

MARSEILLES, March 30.—The attempt to establish the Commune in this city is a failure. Col. DUCOS has resigned the position of commandant of the National Guards. M. CRÉMIEUX, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and the other members of the Committee have fled. All the republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the city.

PARIS, March 30.—The manufacturers of Paris have asked permission of the authorities at the Hotel de Ville, to resume work. The reply was, "Certainly; but the workmen must keep their arms stacked and ready for use, as a conflict is very probable." The Communists still disagree among themselves as to their future movements. No Courts are open in Paris, all the Judges having fled from the city. Thirty-five hundred law cases remain in abeyance. The monthly salary of the Communist Councillors is fixed at 300 francs.

VERSAILLES, March 30.—In the National Assembly M. THIERS has declared that the withdrawal of the Germans from France is for the moment suspended. The Parisians are, however, responsible for the delay in the evacuation. M. THIERS added that the French prisoners returning from Germany had informed the Prussians that the acts of hostility committed against them were not the acts of the French Government, but of the Communists.

The Assembly has passed a bill providing for the convocation of the Conseils Generaux. M. THIERS announced that by virtue of the convention just signed more German troops are to enter Paris, and that the French forces in the city are to be increased proportionately.

PARIS, March 30.—The copies of the *Figaro*, on sale at all the newspaper stands, were seized today by the Nationals, the offices of the paper occupied and its publication forbidden. The *Cri du Peuple* and *Vengeur* both make the announcement that Gen. LALLEMAND has completely suppressed the rising in Algeria. It is expected that the Peace Conference at Brussels will continue its session for a long time.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Sub-Central Committee passed sentence of death upon WILFRED FONVIELLE, for being engaged in an obstinate and guilty attempt against the existence of the community. Gen. DUVAL was at the same time authorized to search out and arrest all enemies of the Commune.

The *Cri du Peuple*, *Vengeur*, and *Nouvelle Republique*, of today, attack the Assembly in violent terms. There are, however, no signs of an attack on Versailles. An Executive Committee has been appointed by the Sub-Central Committee. It is composed of MM. Tridon, Endes, Vaillant, Lafrancaise, Duval, Pyat and Bergeret, and will have charge of affairs for a month.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—The Right of the Lords to Reject Bills Passed by the Commons Questioned—The Government Announced for Recognizing the Emperor Question.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons to-night a petition was presented, bearing the signatures of a quarter of a million of persons, asking the repeal of the Contagious Diseases act.

Mr. SIMON, member for Dewsbury, gave notice of a motion questioning the right of the House of Lords to negative a bill which has been passed by the House of Commons, and expressing the opinion that such action on the part of the Lords is inconsistent with a system of representation of the people.

Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, member for Chelsea, in a speech of some length denounced the action of Russia in repudiating the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and also the tone of the dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, announcing the abandonment of the treaty. He blamed Earl GRANVILLE for consenting to reopen the Eastern question in the London Conference, and asserted that, owing to collusion between Russia and Prussia, the result of the Conference was inevitable.

Destructive Fire in England—Death of the Queen of Sweden—New German Minister to the United States.

LONDON, March 30.—A destructive fire has occurred at Garston, by which sixty-two persons were rendered homeless.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.—The Queen of Sweden is dead.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. DE SCHLOEZER, who has been the Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will soon leave the Mexican capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron GEROLT as the representative of the German Empire.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND JAVA.

The steam-ship *City of Washington*, which left Liverpool March 15 and Queenstown, March 17, and the *Java* from Liverpool on March 18 and Queenstown on March 19, reached this port yesterday. The advices thus received are fresher by five days than were those at hand, on Sunday, by the *Donau*.

AN ENGLISH GRIEVANCE.

The Reception of the Released Fenians, and Its Effect—The Order of American Growth.

From the London Times, March 18.

After making every allowance, both for possible bias on our part and palpable ignorance on the part of American politicians, we cannot but consider the reception of the Fenians in the United States thoroughly discreditable. Assuming that O'DONOVAN ROSSA can be classed with GARIBALDI, this precedent can only be cited as base to justify the distinctions showered on him by individuals or private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the House of Representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more appropriate parallel is afforded by the case of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS would scarcely have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and sufficient reason that it would have given just offense to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish independence, or that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS would personally less deserving of such homage than O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, an Irish vote to conciliate, and the indictment to bid fair for an unfriendly attitude toward Italy, for instance, might sometimes be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue, but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base or perverse impulses are, for the most part, kept in check by the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses. The American representative politics has an Irish colony, which native Americans hate and despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arrogance, is, nevertheless, petted and applauded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to Great Britain, without protest from those who know better, and with a painful disregard not only of international courtesy, but of national dignity.

It should never be forgotten that Fenianism is essentially of American growth. Its rise, or, at all events, its influence, may be dated from the Convention at Chicago at the end of 1863, and but for the wrathful fermentation which then possessed the United States it might never have existed at all. Of its chief known leaders nearly all had served on the one side or the other—it mattered not which—in the American civil war. At this moment it has no organized existence in Ireland itself, and the entire control of the movement, both military and political, is personally retained in America. Money, arms, brains, discipline—all are supplied from America, and were it clearly understood to-morrow that no American Government or party would ever countenance Fenian designs, the whole bubble would be instantly dissolved, and the few really earnest and resolute men who form its nucleus would betake themselves to some more hopeful enterprise. We do not, however, ask so much as this. Until the *Alabama* question is settled—as we heartily trust it is now in a fair way of being settled—we make some allowance for the active, pitiful as it is, for keeping up this source of annoyance to Great Britain and expense to Canada. The only appeal that we do make is one that honest Americans will hardly reject if they must needs sit in judgment on our conduct to Ireland, we claim to be tried by the impressions of American and other foreign travelers who have studied the history and present state of that country—not by the statements which Fenian orators, enraged at so much per month, may purvey for special purposes. Let them consider how it would be possible to govern Ireland more justly and humanely than it is now governed; whether it would be worth the while of the United States to govern Ireland at any price, and whether a Fenian Republic, with its headquarters in America, and obliged to find land in Ireland for all the exiles who might choose to return, would be really a blessing to Ireland herself. In short, let them face the difficulty which the people as well as the Government of the United Kingdom has to deal with, and think how they would deal with it if it were their own.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Results of the Conference in London—Text of the New Treaty.

The protocols of the late Conference concerning the navigation of the Black Sea, were laid before the English House of Commons late on the night of March 17. The first sitting was held on Jan. 5, the fifth and last but one on March 12. Lord GRANVILLE therein read article by article, the draft treaty annexed to the Third Protocol, and, after some discussion with respect to minor points of phraseology, and to the scope of the jurisdiction of the Danube Commission, the following articles were agreed upon as those which were to form the new treaty:

ARTICLE I. Articles 11, 13 and 14 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, as well as the special convention concluded between the Sublime Porte and Russia, and annexed to the said Article 14, are abrogated and remain without force.

ART. 2. The principle of the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, such as it has been established by the separate convention of March 30, 1856, is maintained, with the power to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan to open the said Straits in the time of peace to the vessels of war of the friendly and allied Powers, in the event that the Sublime Porte should consider it necessary in order to secure the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856.

ART. 3. The Black Sea remains open, as heretofore, to the mercantile marine of all nations.

ART. 4. The Commission established by article 16 of the Treaty of Paris, in which the Powers who joined in signing the treaty are each represented by a delegate, and which was charged with the designation of the maritime portion of the Danube, is charged to clear the mouths of the Danube, as well as the neighboring parts of the Black Sea, from the sands and other impediments which obstruct them, in order to put that part of the river and the said parts of the Black Sea in the best condition possible, established for the present occupation. The duration of that Commission is fixed for a further period of twelve years, counting from April 24, 1871—that is to say, till April 24, 1883, at the expiration of the term of office of the functionaries named by that Commission, under the guarantee of Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Turkey.

ART. 5. The maritime establishments of the European Commission established by article 17 of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, shall be fixed by a previous understanding between the Riverain Powers, without prejudice to the clause relative to the Black Sea flotilla, which is to be kept up or to any modification of article 17 of the said treaty may be involved, this latter shall form the subject of a special convention between the conspiratory Powers.

ART. 6. The Powers possessing the shores of that part of the Danube which the cataracts and the iron gates offer impediments to navigation, reserving to themselves to come to an understanding with the view of removing those impediments, the high contracting parties recognize to the said Powers jointly their right to levy a provisional tax on vessels of commerce of every flag which may benefit thereby, until the complete extinction of the debt contracted for the execution of the works, and there declared Article 16 of the Treaty of Paris of 1856 to be inapplicable to that part of the river for a lapse of time necessary for the repayment of the debt in question.

ART. 7. The works and establishments of every kind created by the European Commission in execution of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, or of the present treaty, shall continue to enjoy the same neutrality by which has hitherto protected them, and which shall be equally respected for the future, under all circumstances, by the high contracting parties. The benefits of the immunities which result therefrom shall also be extended to the personnel of the engineering staff of the Commission. It is, however, well understood that the provisions of this article shall in no way affect the right of the Sublime Porte to send, in accordance with its usages of war into the Danube its flotillas of exceptional Powers.

ART. 8. The high contracting parties renew and confirm all the stipulations of the treaty of March 30, 1856, which the present treaty does not annul or modify.

ART. 9. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged, in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

The articles being thus decided on, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey announced that they had received authority from their Courts to conclude a convention abrogating the stipulations of that signed in Paris in 1856 relating to the number and force of vessels of war which each Riverain Power should maintain in the Black Sea. The proposal received the full assent of the Conference. A copy of the treaty—that of Great Britain—which had been prepared during the sitting, was brought in, read, found in due form, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries.

At the final sitting, on March 14, the six other copies of the treaty were compared, signed and sealed, and it was decided that the ratification should be exchanged in six copies. Lord GRANVILLE was warmly thanked for his conduct as President, and after the pretocol of the sitting had been read and approved, the Conference broke up.

FOREIGN DEATH RECORD.

M. Charles Hugo—Matilda Mantecchi—M. Becquerel—A Veteran Sailor.

We have now details of the death of CHARLES HUGO, a son of VICTOR HUGO. It occurred very suddenly, at Bordeaux on Monday, March 13. In the morning he had breakfasted with his father and LOUIS BLANC. In the evening the former was to give a farewell dinner at a restaurant to some friends. At 8 o'clock CHARLES HUGO took a cab to join the party, ordering the driver to stop at a café on the way. When the man did so he found that M. HUGO, who was alone in the vehicle, had ceased to exist. He had had a apoplectic fit, followed by hemorrhage. The deceased had for some little time been ailing, his health having suffered from his residence in Paris during the siege, and he was about to proceed to Arcachon. He was the eldest son of VICTOR HUGO, and was born on the 2d November, 1826. Early in life he began his career as a journalist, and in 1851 was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for an article on the punishment of death. After the *coup d'état* he and his brother voluntarily followed their father into exile. CHARLES HUGO was the author of several romances, of a dramatic version of *Les Misérables*, and, at the time of his death contributed to the *Rappel*, of which he was one of the originators. The death is announced of Mlle. MATILDA MANTECCHI, well known as having for many years taken a prominent part in Italian politics. On the proclamation of the Roman Republic, after the flight of the Pope to Gaeta, MONTECCHI was elected a Deputy to the Roman Assembly, and was appointed First Minister of Commerce, and subsequently Minister for War. He was afterward elected one of the Triumvirs of Rome, a position he occupied until the French succeeded in taking that city in April, 1849. Driven from his native country, he sought refuge in England, where he resided for nearly ten years. In 1859 he hastened back to Italy, and took an active part in the events in the Papal dominions, and became the chief of the staff of Gen. GARIBALDI, who was appointed, with the sanction of CAVOUR, the Dictator of the "Emiliar." From 1860 to 1869, with short intervals, he sat in the Italian Parliament, where he exercised considerable influence. His death took place suddenly, but he was in the habit of long-existing disease. The death is reported at the age of eighty, of M. BECQUEREL, the celebrated electrician. He died in Normandy during the siege of Paris....On March 10, died in Somerstshire, England, CHRISTOPHER DAMON, aged eighty-nine years and ten months, born at Fleet, near Weymouth. He fought at the battle of Trafalgar, in the ship *Tonnant*, one of COLLINGWOOD'S line in that action. Till within a few days of his death he possessed all his faculties, and had thick black hair, sprinkled a little with gray. He has left a widow and family and an only son by a former wife. His widow has in her possession his Trafalgar medal, as also that of his late brother, HENRY DAMON, for Navarino, and that of her own son, CHRISTOPHER DAMON, for the Baltic—1854-55, both the latter having served in the Royal Navy. His youngest son WILLIAM was born when he was seventy-three. Mr. ALFRED LOW, Jr., of the firm of LOW, SON & MARSTON, died on the 8th instant, at the house of his father, Mecklenburg-square, London, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. LOW was greatly respected by all who have had dealings with the publishing house of which he was long an active member. His book on the *Charities of London*, which has run through many editions, is regarded as having merits above those of a mere compilation.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

NORFOLK, Va., March 30.—The building in Main-street, occupied by Mr. FREEMAN, jeweler, and BRICKHOUSE & CO., boots and shoes, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000 to $30,000, fully insured.

BOSTON, March 30.—JOHN PICKETT'S stable, in Beverly, with six horses and hay, grain, &c., was burned this morning.

ALBANY.

Tweed's New-York Water Bill Grants Five Millions a Year!

Magnificent Schemes to Provide Money to Elect a Democratic President—The People of New-York to Pay the Bill—Hearing on the Pneumatic Railroad Bill—Patent Right Securities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1871.

When TWEED'S bill for supplying New-York with "pure and wholesome water," which was passed through the Legislature by bribery, and has received the signature of Gov. HOFFMAN—was under discussion in the Senate, it will be recollected that Senator PARKER proposed an amendment limiting the amount of money to be expended under the bill to $1,000,000. As TWEED had publicly stated, that he would sell his two lakes from which the additional supply of water was to come for just what he paid for them—thirty thousand dollars—a million of dollars was thought to be an ample fund for the completion of the works contemplated by the bill. TWEED opposed the amendment of Senator PARKER, but at the same time stated that he had no idea that the sum to be expended would reach a million of dollars. On this representation of TWEED, the amendment was voted down by a party vote, and the bill passed without any limitation of the amount to be spent, the Controller being required to issue the bonds of the City to any extent on the requisition of TWEED. It seems that this extraordinary power conferred on TWEED has excited alarm among his confederates of the Ring, who were apprehensive that the "Boss" might exhaust the credit of the City with his water bonds and leave them no means of raising money for their little jobs. It is also reported that PETER COOPER, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and others among the recent bolters of the Ring have remonstrated with the "Boss" on this provision of his Water bill, and suggested that if he kept on in this way, all the whitewashers of Lexington-street couldn't save him. The result of these remonstrances has been that TWEED is reluctantly persuaded to limit himself in his Croton water swindle. He introduced a bill for that purpose this morning. And what does the reader think the limitation is? The bill provides that the money to be expended under the Water bill for the purchase of property, the construction of reservoirs, &c., shall not exceed *five millions of dollars in any one year*—all moneys to be paid over by the Controller "on the requisition of the Commissioner of Public Works." It is getting to be well understood here that one of the leading objects of the Tammany Ring in their legislative scheme this Winter is to provide a gigantic corruption fund with which to carry the Presidential election in 1872. Indeed, they do not hesitate to avow it in quarters where they think it will not be used to their disadvantage; and more than one Democratic Senator from the rural districts has been heard to give this as an excuse for lending his support to measures which he was willing to admit ought not, on their merits, to receive the sanction of any legislative body. Gov. HOFFMAN is fully cognizant of the object the Ring has in view, and, as he still indulges the hope of securing the Democratic ticket in 1872, it may, of course, be his hearty co-operation. The Ring are said to be full too outrageous in its provisions for him to sign, so long as it serves to increase their corruption fund for that campaign. He has done it and over again signed bills for the Tammany Ring which would have been vetoed with a great Gubernatorial flourish if they had emanated from any other source, and he has refused to sign bills in the interest of the public at large, simply because they interfered with the private speculations of members of the Ring. Out of this Water bill o TWEED'S and the Viaduct Railroad bill, Tammany can easily extract three or four millions of dollars during the next year for the Presidential fund, besides embracing the private fortunes of all the leaders; and with the other bills already passed or to be passed during this session, including BANDS' "two per cent." Tax Levy, not less than ten millions of dollars will be filched from the tax-payers of New-York City to be used in putting the "favorite son" in the Presidential chair in 1872. It would be safe to say that not less than three-fourths of the taxable property of that City is represented by men who vote the Republican ticket, when they vote at all. How much longer will they consent to remain quiet and see themselves robbed of millions every year to maintain the Democratic Party in power in the State, and thereby to extend its dominion of the whole country? With one-half of the money that is annually stolen from their pockets by the Ring, with a proper combination among themselves, they could upset the thieving officials who now rule the City, and send them all back to private stations, if not to public prisons.

Action of Legislation.

The Assembly adopted a resolution this morning to hold three sessions a day, which indicates a determination to adjourn at the expiration of the hundred days which will be up on the 11th of April—a week from next Wednesday. The Senate is somewhat ahead of the House in business, and thus the latter is necessary to hold only two sessions a day. A large number of bills were disposed of in the Senate this morning, but none of general public interest. The hearing before the Committee on the Pneumatic Railroad bill commenced at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Executive Chamber, and attracted a large crowd of people, mostly from New-York, who have come up to know what they claim is the popular feeling in favor of the bill.

PATENT RIGHT SECURITIES.

A bill to arrange for making given in purchase of patent rights, that they shall show on their face their origin, who discussed at length in the Senate. The bill was introduced in the Assembly, and, in the usual manner of rushing business through that body, it was passed with little comment, but the Senate refused to let so important a measure become a law without fully developing its various bearings, and from this came a long and exhaustive argument. The trouble to be remedied is this. Men having a worthless right, worthless in every particular, but bearing an appearance of value, go through the State with printed contracts and notes, to be filled up with the same but capable of being manipulated. These they induce farmers to sign, ostensibly for an interest in the patent. The contract sets forth that if the person buying the right does not, at the time the note becomes due, make enough to pay the note, he shall only be liable for the amount actually realized. This appears perfectly safe, and the unsuspecting and unwitting accepts the terms. The patent-right man then takes his leave, negotiates the note from the contract, sells it to some person to pay to an innocent party, and thus holds the buyer to pay in any contingency. Ohio and several of the Western States notes given for patent rights are so designated that they cannot be transferred without giving notice on their face of their origin, and if the patent turns out to be worthless the note is null and void. During the debate Senators acknowledged the outrages practiced by this class of operators, but doubted the propriety of unsettling the law, by relieving one class of mercantile paper from the liabilities of the existing law. The common sense of the Senators is in favor of the bill, but the legal mind is so aggressive and so incapable of agreeing upon any new question, that it will probably be argued to death. The discussion will do great good, however, and citizens of remote districts of the State will now be warned of the sharks who have so long cheated them. S.

Exit Triumphant—The Majority Report on the Repeal Bill Carried in the House—Almost a New—The Amendment to the Registry Laws.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Erie Ring has played its last legislative game and won. Taking advantage of the absence of several Republican members, the Chairman of the Railroad Committee called from the table, at the session this evening, the reports on the repeal of the Classification act. It had been industriously given out that no action would be had on the reports this week, and that, if possible, they would be staved off till the end of the session. Meanwhile all the Democratic members had been notified to be on hand. Thus several Republicans were doubtless taken unawares; but others, without doubt, absented themselves for the purpose of dodging the vote. After the special order of the evening was through, Mr. FLAGG moved to take up the majority report of the Railroad Committee and Mr. GOODRICH'S bill. This was assented to, and he then stated that inasmuch as the House had adopted a resolution to confine members to five minutes' speeches, and as they were allowed this length of time to explain their votes, he should move the previous question on the adoption of the majority report. Mr. WEED moved to amend by taking a vote on the adoption of the minority report. Mr. ALVORD called for the yeas and nays on calling the previous question.

When the Clerk arrived at the name of GOODRICH, that gentleman said that when a question was before the Legislature which had excited so general comment as this Erie question had, he thought ample time should be given for a full discussion. No opportunity had been yet offered to discuss the subject, and it was not right to rush the thing through under the gag of the previous question. He voted no. On reaching the name of JACOBS that gentleman, who had just entered the Chamber, asked on what question the vote was being taken. On being informed by the Speaker, he responded very emphatically, "No." Immediately after this JACOBS arose, and turning round, shook his fist in the face of W. D. MURPHY, a Democratic member from Albany, who sits in his rear. It was evident that a row was impending in that part of the Chamber, and all eyes were turned in that direction. The Speaker hammered on the desk and called the gentleman from Kings to order, but it had little effect. TOM FIELDS tried to quiet JACOBS, but he too got a rebuff in the shape of a threatening demonstration from JACOBS'S fist. Order was finally restored but the wrath of JACOBS was not appeased, for as soon as the roll-call was through he arose to a question of privilege and said:

"When I cast my vote a member of the House near me intimated that I did not cast it honestly. He must now apologize for the remark he made, or I will state what he said, and call him to account before this House."

The remark made by MURPHY is said to have been, "You must have been seen, JACOBS." At any rate, MURPHY arose, apparently half frightened to death by the peremptory tone of the irate JACOBS, and apologized in the most humble manner. He said he made the remark as a joke, and supposed it would be taken as such. As for Mr. JACOBS, he had always had the highest opinion of his ability, integrity, and other good qualities. He was ready to offer any apology the gentleman might demand. JACOBS expressed his satisfaction by silence, and the Clerk announced the result of the vote taken—68 in favor of the previous question, and 64 against it.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN then asked that the consideration of the minority report be read before the vote was taken on its adoption. This was done, and the vote was then taken by calling the yeas and nays. Several members availed themselves of the opportunity to get off five-minute speeches in explaining their votes. Mr. GOODRICH said he voted for the minority report because it was an able report from a gentleman who had the courage to rise above his party and lay before the House and before the world the history of this most nefarious swindle. After giving a brief summary of the statistics of the Erie Railroad under FISK and GOULD'S management, Mr. GOODRICH concluded by quoting what the Brooklyn *Eagle* had said of the Erie bill, and stated that it was this article in the *Eagle* that prompted him to introduce the Repeal bill. In answer to the insinuations that had been thrown out about the motives for his action, he said that not a living soul was aware of his intention to introduce the bill until the day it was introduced, with the exception of the correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, who happened to take a seat beside him the day it was introduced, and to whom he showed the bill.

When the name of JACOBS was called he said that in 1869 he voted for the bill, believing it to be right. Since that time he had been ashamed of his vote, and was now convinced that the principle of the bill was wrong. He had, moreover, promised his constituents to vote for the repeal of the bill, and no Representative who did not keep his promise with his constituents was worthy of their confidence. He therefore voted yea.

Mr. SELKREG, in explaining his vote, said he had voted against the bill in 1869 because he did not believe the principle of it. He voted for its repeal now for the same reason. It was stated in the majority report that the bill passed the Assembly in 1869 by more than a two-thirds vote. The Journal showed that it received 77 votes to 44 against it.

Mr. WEED, after thanking Mr. GOODRICH for the compliment paid to him as the author of the minority report, said that he did not regard the repeal as a party question. Mr. GREEN said he voted with the Republicans for the repeal, although he believed in making it a party question. They had driven Republican votes with the Democratic Party. Mr. HUSTED said he voted against the bill in 1869, believing it then, as he believed it now, wrong in principle. He did not regard it as a party question, and one of the ablest men of the Democratic Party, on the floor in 1869, (Mr. KIERNAN,) made a forcible speech against it at that time. Mr. WIMANS said he voted against the minority report, because he was now, and had been for twenty years, an employe of the Erie Railroad, and felt bound to support the directors in whose service he was.

The result of the vote, as announced by the clerk, was 87 for the minority report and 32 against it. A motion was then made that the majority report be adopted, which was carried on a call for the yeas and nays, by precisely the same vote. FIELDS then moved a reconsideration, for the purpose, as he said, of getting the Erie business at rest for ever, or at least for this session. The reconsideration was lost by a vote of 88 to 32, and the House then adjourned. The following is the vote on the adoption of the majority report:

YEAS—Aitken, Bartlett, Boyle, Bennett, Blackall, Blair, J. Brown, Buck, Buckley, Burns, Campbell, Carr, Chamberlain, Chambers, Cole, Connolly, Corkhill, Cook, Coon, Coyle, Curtis, Decker, Drew, Fields, Flagg, A. Flanagan, Flocks, Frost, Griffin, Hall, Hayes, D. E. Hill, Horton, Hendricks, Irving, Joy, Kelly, Kay, C. L. Lester, Madigan, Montanye, Mosher, Mulhall, Murphy, Ketchmann, Nelson, Oatley, O'Brien, O'Neil, Ransom, Ray, Roche, Speaker, Sweet, Ten Eyck, Van Slenbergh, Wainwright, Westerfield, Wheeler, Wilson—87.

NAYS—Alberger, Alvord, Baker, Banker, Barse, Berry, Bignall, Bradford, W. F. Brown, Bunce, Burnham, Burns, Cady, Carman, Chadwick, Delano, Durfee, Esq., C. L. Flanagan, Fuller, Gifford, Gleason, Goodrich, Graham, Green, Hewitt, Husted, Jacobs, J. Johnson, Kilhams, Knapp, Littlejohn, G. Lord, Lynde, McDougal, Mulford, Nicholas, Pulford, Pierce, Pound, Prince, Sanborn, Scribner, Selkreg, Seward, Snipes, Sorrenson, Stoker, Sunderlin, Taylor, Wade, Wagner, Weed, Wilson, Wood, Woolsey, Wyman—32.

Two Republicans, WIMANS and BLACKALL, voted for the majority report, and five Democrats, viz., Barker, Fuller, Jacobs, Nicholas and Weed, voted against it.

There were eleven absentees, viz., Benson, Fink, Barry, J. W. Hill, R. Johnson, G. D. Lord, Northrop, Randall, Sage, Bolt and Shepardson. All of them Republicans except RANDALL and LORD.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTRY LAWS.

The abominable election law introduced by TWEED, which will utterly destroy his prestige as a man who can be trusted in a bargain, was before the Senate this evening, and has been defeated in the most exciting manner. Senator PARKER moved to add a section repealing the charter of 1870, intimating that the Registry law passed last year was the consideration for the Republican votes by which that charter was passed. Senators NORTON and CORNELL professed to disbelieve in any such agreement, but it must be remembered that they belonged to the party of the Young Democracy, who were so thoroughly wiped out at that time, and it is not thought that they were ignorant of the contract. TWEED rose to defend the bill. He was evidently much agitated, and his utterance was rapid and indistinct. He began by expressly admitting all that the Republicans said about the agreement, but he professed to think that this bill was not a violation of it. He then launched out in a tirade against the Federal election laws, and argued in his vehement way that they would justify a repeal of the whole registry by the Democrats. Senators CHAPMAN and KENNEDY followed in very effective arguments against the bill, and in denunciation of the gross breach of faith involved in it. The bill was supported by Senators MURPHY, HARDENBURGH and CORNELL. What the registry will amount to if this bill becomes a law, may be judged by the fact that the persons registered are not required to give their places of residence, and those who do not choose to register may vote upon affidavits, stating an excuse for not doing so. The whole thing is a sham, disguised to facilitate fraudulent votes. The Senate Chamber has been exceedingly crowded, and great excitement prevailed. The bill was ordered to a third reading, about midnight, by a party vote.

The Pneumatic Railway—Hearing before the Governor—Arguments of Mr. Jaffray and other Broadway Merchants.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 30.—The hearing before the Governor on the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railroad bill, brought but a large number of gentlemen upon each side. Among these were: E. S. Jaffray, Judge Henry Hilton, Wm. B. Ogden, W. R. Martin, Wm. E. Whitlock, Alfred E. Beach, Gen. Geo. S. Green, Edw. Mathews, John Foley, Wm. B. McKillar, Horace Day and Melville C. Smith.

MR. JAFFRAY'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. JAFFRAY alluded to the Governor's veto of the Arcade bill, and characterized the Pneumatic bill as a resuscitation of that measure under a different name, and, if possible, more objectionable form. He said Broadway was the great thoroughfare of New-York. It is in such constant use and of such immense importance, that to block it for a single day would be a great misfortune, and the stoppage of its traffic for two years, as required under this bill, would be an irreparable calamity; but even two years was too small an estimate. In the Arcade bill, five years was required to complete that road from the Battery to the Park. The present bill allows excavation to eighteen feet below the surface of the street. Trinity Church steeple has a foundation twelve feet below the surface, and the soil on which it stands is sand. Any civil engineer or builder knows that to excavate six feet below the foundation of that structure would inevitably cause it to fall; with an excavation of eighteen feet the great majority of the houses on the line of the road would have to be underpinned, and supported, step by step until the work should be completed. By the second section of the bill the Company is required to keep in the centre of the street as far as practicable. Who was to decide when it is impracticable to keep in the centre? What was there to prevent the Company, if they encountered any inconvenient water-main for diverting their track to the side of the street, or of the street, up to the very houses, and they would constantly encounter inconvenient water mains and obtrusive gas-pipes that will make it, in their view, impracticable to keep in the centre. He then reviewed other provisions of the bill, such as the pay of three engineers to superintend the work at not less than $10 a day, which would not be needed at the time of construction; the bridge to cover that portion of the street being excavated, it was doubtful, could sustain the weight and vibration of the Broadway traffic; the power to acquire any property on the line of the road deemed necessary for the purposes of the road would enable them to take the whole street on both sides, or the office of the New-York *Herald* and Grace Church for passenger depots. In the Arcade bill there were various pretended safeguards for the holders of property, which are completely expunged from the present measure. If the Company were to break down some time during the two years, leaving Broadway in a state of chaos, what a totally inadequate amount the $300,000 to be forfeited would be to make good the injury to the City, and what an absurdly small sum would the other bonds be! Then to let the property-owners alone for damages on their property. Before such a gigantic experiment should be permitted to be made through the chief thoroughfare of the City, $4,000,000 should be required to be deposited, as the smallest sum adequate to make good the damage that might be done. The enterprise was simply a speculation; a few individuals have got up the project; they think there is money in it. They hope to sell out at a large profit. It was simply a grand speculation. The professed object of this corporation was quick transit from the Bowling Green to the Harlem River, and if such transit could be accomplished by a line under Centre-street or Church-street, it would be exactly as useful as if it was built a mile under Broadway. For nearly twenty years a persistent effort has been made by speculators to get possession of Broadway for their own private advantage, but the property-owners looked to the Governor to rebuke these constant attacks on their property.

Judge HILTON followed on the same side, covering very much the same ground. He closed with a pun in the form of an expression of his hope that the property-owners of Broadway would not be stranded on an inhospitable beach.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE JOHNSON.

Judge HENRY W. JOHNSON took the lead for the parties in favor of the bill. He contended that the projectors of this road, having, in an attempt to solve this problem of quick transit, expended $240,000 in the construction of tunnel and collateral ways, should be rewarded. This was not a grant of power to an irresponsible corporation, as had been said, but to a company organized for the purpose of doing this very thing, and having the capital to do it with. No other company asking a grant of power had done as much as this company. The railroads of other corporations, formed for the same purpose, only ten years ago, and whose operations have not expended a dollar. The difference between this bill and the Arcade bill was this, that the latter embraced the whole width of Broadway, while the present bill does not purpose anything of the kind, but only the centre. The objections made to the road, of localities where the sewers, gas-pipes, water-pipes, &c., of iaurcan and egress, &c., were such as can be made to any underground road. But this road was open to them less than to any other underground road. The bill was carefully drawn. There is given in it a general supervising power of the Commissioner of Public Works, and power is given to the Board of Aldermen to supervise. The engineers are to determine what plans are to be adopted, where the road is to be built, and it is to be under their general direction and superintendence. The whole scope of the bill was to place the construction of the road under their supervision. In fact, the money of the Company and the power placed too much under the disposal of the supervising power. But, if the Company chose to take the risk of working under such restrictions, the Legislature need not interfere.

Mr. WILLIAM R. MARTIN, representing the West Side Association,

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 30.

CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, offered a resolution calling upon the Secretaries of the Treasury, War and Navy to report to the Senate at the next session of Congress a schedule of property, by classes, with its estimated value, which has been seized or taken possession of since Jan. 1, 1861, by the order, authority or in the name of their Departments respectively; what disposition was made of said property, the portions sold, what became of the money therefrom, how much went into the Treasury and how much to incidentals, with the names and amount to each, and what portion of said property, &c., was delivered to and retained by individuals, with their names. Laid over till to-morrow.

EXTRA SOCKET.

The Senate entered some time since upon Mr. MORRILL'S (Vermont) motion to reconsider the action of the House on Mr. WILSON'S $100 Bounty bill, to carry out a decision of the Supreme Court, which was adopted.

Mr. MORRILL explained that Mr. WILSON had been in error in supposing the bill would be limited to 6,000 or 8,000 men, but as it had passed it would apply to 20,000 soldiers. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) presented an amendment which would strictly confine the authority to carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. WILSON, of California, desired time to examine the matter, and upon his request the subject went over without action till to-morrow.

SOUTHERN DISORDERS—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The consideration of Mr. ANTHONY'S amendment to the order of business to give the consideration of any bill on the said South, passed by the House of Representatives, was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, spoke in refutation of the charges of Mr. SHERMAN against the peace and order of the South, particularly of his own State. He described the loyalty and law-abiding character of the people of Kentucky, and referred to various grievances which they had been subjected to at the hands of the General Government among which was the refusal to make compensation to their owners for slaves enlisted in the army at the beginning of the war in Kentucky, Maryland and other loyal States. Congress had refused to make appropriations of $300 for each slave, and he believed the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SHERMAN) was among those who so voted.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that he had been in favor of paying the $300, and believed there was, at the time, a majority in the Senate in favor of it.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas—I would not vote to pay it.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, here explained that the payment had been prevented by the unauthorized act of Secretary STANTON.

Mr. DAVIS—A more lawless dictator was never in power than that same Secretary of War. If justice had been dealt out to him in his lifetime for his crimes, he would have been hung a hundred times for murder, and put in the penitentiary ten thousand times for his crimes. (Sensation.) Mr. DAVIS continued his arguments to show that, notwithstanding the indignities and outrages heaped upon the people of Kentucky, no force had been adduced in the discussion to counteract his position that they had upheld the Constitution, maintained law and social order in their midst.

At this point the morning hour expired, when it was agreed to take a vote upon the question.

Mr. THURMAN'S amendment requiring any bill that might be received from the House to be referred to a committee before action of the Senate, was adopted, only fourteen Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution was then adopted without adivision.

SUPPRESSION OF OUTRAGES.

Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to repeal the Kuklux outrages was then proceeded with, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, whose remarks had been interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, was awarded the floor.

He thought it was not to be wondered at if under the peculiar circumstances, no sense of which he had alluded to, disorders had arisen in Kentucky and elsewhere throughout the South. The United States authorities, not Congress, had jurisdiction of these offenses, and any measure for their suppression, to be effective, must be left to the State where the authority legitimately belonged. He denied that Congress had any power to pass such legislation as was proposed, and gave notice that he would oppose it in every legal form. The proper time, and would then pay his respects to the Administration, taking the authority for all he would say from the historic records of the Administration, as made by its own friends.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said he held in his hand a list of victims of murder and outrage committed in Kentucky during the last month of 1865 and the first ten months of 1866, and to this he invited the attention of Senator DAVIS and his colleague, Mr. STEVENS. It appeared that in the time there were nineteen murders of freedmen and 223 cases of freedmen who had been maltreated without being killed. Two white Union men were in the same time murdered, assaulted with intent to kill, &c. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, then in command of Kentucky, had reported that in none of these cases was any action taken by the State authorities. It might be an interesting task for the two Senators from Kentucky to attempt to furnish a list of the murderers who had suffered death or imprisonment for these outrages. Had there been a single case of punishment? The Senators might argue from now till eternity, but they could not obliterate these facts.

Mr. DAVIS replied that many of the outrages were committed by negroes upon negroes. In his own county he knew of cases of assault by negroes upon negroes during the last three years, and it would be part of his mind to submit a case of the murder of a negro by a white man. The Federal Courts had jurisdiction, or at least, assumed to have in all cases in which negroes were concerned. If such violence as had been just asserted did occur, where was the United States District Court and the District Attorney?

Mr. WILSON replied that such Courts had been provided in Kentucky just after the war, but the Freedmen's Bureau, when disbanded, soldiers of both armies were wandering about, plundering and wreaking private vengeance; but now, comparative quiet prevailed.

Mr. STEVENSON argued that the assault upon a negro mail agent in Kentucky had been greatly exaggerated, and referred to the fact that even the Postmaster-General's discontinuance of service on a postal route. He proceeded to vindicate his State from the charges of lawlessness, and claimed that the people there uniformly treated the negroes generously and kindly, and that they were only famed even in refusing to believe in the superiority of the white race. To show that the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) at one time entertained the same sentiments, he had read by the Secretary, extracts from that gentleman's message to the Legislature as Governor of Indiana, and from a speech delivered by him at Richmond, Ind., in which he opposed the enfranchisement as dangerous to the country, holding the negroes to be unfit to wield the franchise, and that they should undergo a probationary period. Mr. STEVENSON commented on this as showing that the only difference between Mr. MORTON and the people of Kentucky was that the former was a more apt scholar.

Mr. MORTON proceeded to read from what he stated to be an official list of murders and outrages committed in Kentucky.

Mr. STEVENSON inquired what official list he was reading.

Mr. MORTON replied it was an official record prepared by the Freedmen's Bureau. [Derisive laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. STEVENSON—We do not recognize the Freedman's Bureau as an authority in Kentucky.

Mr. MORTON—You do not recognize any authority. You do not allow negroes to testify, and if you could succeed in excluding that testimony, it would be easy for you to prove that Kentucky is a law-abiding State. In reference to the sentiments previously expressed by him, which had been quoted, he would say that, at the time they were announced, they were very generally entertained by the Republican Party, but it was soon found that reconstruction could not be accomplished without the enfranchisement of the colored people, and that enfranchisement had worked far better than he anticipated.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, desired the Senator from Indiana (MORTON) to answer candidly one question. Whether the negroes had not been intimidated with the ballot in order to obtain Republican votes?

Mr. MORTON replied it was well known that reconstruction could not be accomplished on a white basis—the white people of the South would not accept the situation.

Mr. BLAIR (emphatically)—They did accept the situation (the abolition of colored slavery) and never lifted a hand against the Government (cheers) and any one who asserts the contrary assails that which is not true. (General applause in the galleries.)

The Chair (Mr. ANTHONY) warned the galleries that a repetition of such a demonstration would cause them to be instantly cleared.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he desired to give notice that upon the next occasion of any disorderly manifestation in the galleries, he should not only insist upon them being cleared, but that the offenders be arrested and punished. It was about time to put a stop to the practices which, during the last few days, had turned the Chamber into a beer-garden or cock-pit.

Mr. MORTON said he did not wish the galleries interfered with on his account.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said he would have to object to the carrying out of the threat of the Senator from Vermont in this case. The same galleries had now for days been applauding sentiments identical with those just expressed by the Senator from Missouri. He was opposed to any discrimination in the matter, and thought the Senator from Missouri should not be deprived of the plaudits awarded to other Senators.

The Chair stated that if the disorder was repeated, he would have to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the rules.

Mr. MORTON said he would conclude what he had to say by asking for the reading of an editorial from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, on the Kentucky Legislature. It was a photograph by a Democratic paper of a Democratic Legislature.

The article was read. It, in substance, declared the Kuklux in Kentucky to be formidable in numbers and terrible in act; that the Legislature had failed to do anything to suppress them, but spent its time in whisky and champagne drinking, smoking cigars, lobbying, and prayed that the State may never look upon its like again, &c.

Mr. MORTON explained, in reply to Mr. THOMAS, of Ohio, that he did not mean to say that lawlessness was universal among the Democratic Party of Kentucky. He admitted that the late Governor, and new Senator, STEVENSON, and two Democratic Judges had done their duty, as also one Democratic paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, out of forty published in the State, but that remained to influence the Democratic Party of that State.

Mr. POOL, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, and at 5 o'clock, after a brief Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, the House took up and passed the Senate bill granting to FROMIN SOPHIE a pension of $30 a month from June 1, 1867, she being at that time a hundred years old, and the widow of a revolutionary soldier.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the House took up and passed the Senate bill authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to appoint a Board of three Commissioners, two of whom shall be officers of Engineers of the army, and one a mining or civil engineer, to examine and report upon the true interest in the shares of the Suez Canal belonging to the United States, and not sold by Congress, and to ascertain what, if any, sum will be necessary to be appropriated by Congress to protect the interest of the United States in the shares of the Suez Canal. The bill was passed by the House at the last session of Congress, but failed to receive the action of the Senate before the adjournment of Congress approved July 28, 1866, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost and time required to construct the same, the values of the bullion extracted from the mines on the Comstock lode, their present and probable future production, also the geological and practical views of said tunnel as an exploring work and directional treatise upon our mineral veins and their extension in ascertaining the practicability of deep mining.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—KUKLUX'S BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Special Committee.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) proposed to deal vengeance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough. It had the merit of audacity, and neither to mince matters nor to deceive the people. The bill of the President after a Napoleonic resolution, had been hatched, and was now before them to destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and to put into the hands of the President omnipotent power everywhere. The Presidents was already the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and now it was proposed by putting at his command cannon and terrify him and reinflate the exhausted bubble of Black Republican dominancy. What vain folly! No power can continue the life of that organization, if organization it can now be called. It has played out its last mission, if it ever had any, has long since run its career is run. Neither the Kuklux nor any other monstrosity can save it, and it would be more consistent with its pretensions for it to die decently than to be resorting to such fantastic tricks, and such violent efforts as a continuance of spasmodic existence. The history of parties in this country, and especially the unpopularity of its longer continuance. Then, why, like the Republican Party of these times, have had an existence, were the creation of some sudden popular excitement, and which ceased as the cause of their creation subsided. The Republican Party is, necessarily, a temporary one. No such stimulant as this scheme to be obtained, to the so-called Southern outrages can make it experience in its once vote die, for the law of its own existence, and the poorer its leaders realize the death which is upon them the more respectable will be its final exit. The places here in Washington which know them now will soon know them no more forever. They "should not stand longer on the order of their going, but go at once." Least of all, should the final demise of the Republican Party be scandalized by the offensive against the Constitution which the bill before the House contains. It should not sully its dying moments by such monstrous legislation as this. It should have some respect for its place in history. Brief and vile, thought its career has been, yet, following the example of the most depraved criminals, it should so conduct itself in its last hours as to leave the impression of penitence, and avoid the perpetration of further crimes. The only apparent and only defensible object of this bill is the fact that it throws the absolute military power of the Government into the hands of the President for the purposes of a continuance of political power. It is intended to hold the Government by the bayonet after being rejected by the people. It founds its action upon the monstrous assumption that there is at this time a state of war existing between the States of the South and the United States, and that martial law is in force everywhere. Under the pretext of this war power, which was only in force in its greatest vigor in the States in rebellion, and which ceased on the 9th of April, 1865, when Congress approved July 28, 1866, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost and time required to construct the same, the values of the bullion extracted from the mines on the Comstock lode, their present and probable future production, also the geological and practical views of said tunnel as an exploring work and directional treatise upon our mineral veins and their extension in ascertaining the practicability of deep mining.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES—KUKLUX'S BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Special Committee.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, said this was not the bill he thought at one time would be introduced. The bill of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER) proposed to deal vengeance on the States of the South and Kentucky. This bill was bad enough. It had the merit of audacity, and neither to mince matters nor to deceive the people. The bill of the President after a Napoleonic resolution, had been hatched, and was now before them to destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and to put into the hands of the President omnipotent power everywhere. The Presidents was already the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and now it was proposed by putting at his command cannon and terrify him and reinflate the exhausted bubble of Black Republican dominancy. What vain folly! No power can continue the life of that organization, if organization it can now be called. It has played out its last mission, if it ever had any, has long since run its career is run. Neither the Kuklux nor any other monstrosity can save it, and it would be more consistent with its pretensions for it to die decently than to be resorting to such fantastic tricks, and such violent efforts as a continuance of spasmodic existence. The history of parties in this country, and especially the unpopularity of its longer continuance. Then, why, like the Republican Party of these times, have had an existence, were the creation of some sudden popular excitement, and which ceased as the cause of their creation subsided. The Republican Party is, necessarily, a temporary one. No such stimulant as this scheme to be obtained, to the so-called Southern outrages can make it experience in its once vote die, for the law of its own existence, and the poorer its leaders realize the death which is upon them the more respectable will be its final exit. The places here in Washington which know them now will soon know them no more forever. They "should not stand longer on the order of their going, but go at once." Least of all, should the final demise of the Republican Party be scandalized by the offensive against the Constitution which the bill before the House contains. It should not sully its dying moments by such monstrous legislation as this. It should have some respect for its place in history. Brief and vile, though

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1851.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There are no new developments of interest to report connected with the military movements of the revolutionists in Europe. The attempt of the Austrian Government to negotiate a loan in Germany was opposed by Mr. Rothschild, the agent of the Austrian Government, and the negotiations were taken up and declined by the Bankers of Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and Paris. The Austrian Government is now said to be in a very embarrassed condition for want of money, and the Bankers of Europe refuse to assist it. The Austrian Government has issued a decree, declaring that all persons who shall be found in arms against the Austrian Government, shall be executed within twenty-four hours after their capture. The decree has created a great excitement throughout Europe, and has been denounced as a violation of the usages of civilized warfare. The Austrian Government has also

"AN ERIE RAID."

Complete History of the Susquehanna Railroad War.

The Extraordinary Proceedings of the Erie Ring and its Lawyers and Judges—Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s, Article in the North American Review.

From advance sheets of the *North American Review*, which is to be published to-day, we are enabled to give the following extended abstract of Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.'s able and thorough article on the memorable Susquehanna Railroad war of last Summer, to which reference has already been made in these columns. Mr. ADAMS here gives a consecutive account of this extraordinary affair, a contest, he justly remarks in the opening paragraphs of his article, "marked by local scandals almost unparalleled, and actually resulting in an attempt at armed warfare between corporations."

Mr. ADAMS first sketches the position of the Susquehanna Railroad, shows its importance as a connecting link between the New-York Central and the trade of the East, and the Erie roads, and explains how the Erie managers came to look upon it with greedy eyes, and finally determined to get possession of it at all hazards. Regarding the early history and position of the

[Read Mr. ADAMS's paper.]

The Albany and Susquehanna was designed by its projectors as a purely local road. As such its history could never have been a very interesting one, except in its personal details. It happened, however, to occupy a bit of debatable territory between the two great trunk lines just mentioned, (the Albany and the Erie,) and hence derived its importance. New-England has always been in railroad history a sort of an appanage of the Central. Illinois and New-York. Both freight and passengers passing to and fro between Boston and the West naturally took Albany on their way, and the Central Road, monopolizing as it did the one natural gap in the mountain ranges which divided the interior basin from the sea, looked upon the traffic as its immemorial property. The Albany and Susquehanna Road was built as a feeder to the Central, and was intended to open it to the Erie at the City of Binghamton, some 140 miles from the point of departure. In the early days of the enterprise, through traffic was less regarded by railroad managers than it now is, and the future significance of this link in their system was hardly realized by either of the great trunk lines.

The route was a difficult one, and the road was costly of construction; laid out on the broad-gauge principle, as a contemplated feeder of the Erie, it was forced to scale ridge after ridge in working its way from one picturesque valley to another, in which it finally found its natural way to its destination. The region through which it was to pass was neither wealthy nor of varied industries, opening to a new trade neither great markets nor a particularly active people. It encountered, therefore, even more than the average amount of those financial tribulations which mark the early history of all railroads.

These tribulations are severally stated at length, and the final completion of the road in 1869, after seventeen years of discouraging work, is noted as mainly due "to the good pluck and untiring industry of one man, JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, at once the originator, President, financial agent, legal adviser and guiding spirit of the enterprise."

When the projectors had completed their road to Binghamton, they suddenly found themselves involved in all the complications and controversies of an intricate system. During these seventeen years of construction the whole aspect of affairs had changed. In 1853 all the roads in the country were local roads. In 1869 no local road was suffered to exist unless the great through roads were satisfied that it would serve no purpose in their hands, and, moreover, in the minds of their competitors. So the road became, when completed, at once a most important element in the successful prosecution of the plans of Messrs. GOULD and FISK, who had by this time succeeded in firmly establishing themselves in the practical ownership of the Erie Railway:

It was so from two points of view—either as regarded their competition with the Central Road for the carriage of the produce of the West to New-England, or, still more important, as regarded their competition with coal for the carriage of coal to the same region. The anthracite coal deposits of America lie but a short distance to the south of the Erie Railway. Disappointed in the hope of successfully competing with the Central Road for the carriage of the produce of the West, convinced at last by hard experience that the more of this business the road undertook to do the more hopelessly bankrupt it became, the Erie managers had more and more turned their attention to the business of transporting coal. In this they found themselves subject to a very sharp competition, particularly from the wealthy companies which (themselves owned the coal-beds, and which now proposed to supplement their business as colliers with that of carriers also. This by no means met the views of the Erie people. They were now engaging into new combinations with various coal companies to haul them hundreds of miles for so much per ton per annum; they naturally wished to extend their connection, as by so doing they accomplished two ends—they shut the coal companies up in their mines, making them dependent on the Erie Railway, and they secured to themselves a monopoly, so far as the consumers were concerned; they, in fact, placed themselves as an indispensable medium between producer and consumer. The Albany and Susquehanna Road might well develop into an independent and competing line; but by any greater development or possession of it by the Erie people it only became an evil to Albany, and would forge the link which was to unite the Erie with a whole network of roads running north and east from Albany throughout coal-consuming New-England.

Finding that Mr. RAMSEY, then the controlling influence in the Albany and Susquehanna management, would not listen to any proposals to transfer the road, the Erie manipulators began their preparations to obtain possession of it, "or," as they more graphically would have said, "to gobble it." Mr. ADAMS clearly sketches the situation at this time. The directorate of the road was divided, a portion being dissatisfied with Mr. RAMSEY's management, and the difference were to be decided at the next regular election. The desire of the Erie managers was to obtain control for a longer or a shorter period, to include the election day, of the majority of the stock, and thus get possession of the property.

"The stock of the road was nominally quoted at about twenty-five per cent, of its par value; it was rarely bought or sold, and was supposed to possess little real value, except as regarded the control of the enterprise. It was almost exclusively in the hands of three classes of owners, the three directors whose dwelling along the line of the road, subscribing to quite large and certain capitalists who held it as security for money advanced and expended in construction. The subscription-books of the Company had never been closed, as but $2,800,000 of the $4,000,000 of authorized capital had ever been subscribed, and of the amount of stock which had been subscribed for, $600,000 had been forfeited in the manner already mentioned."

The first move of Erie was for the stock held by municipalities. The Ramsey party here felt secure, for the law authorized the Town Commissioners to sell the stock only for cash and at its par value. But suddenly they were dismayed to learn that Erie agents were in the towns offering par for their stock, provided the offer was accepted at once. In a number of cases the Commissioners sold, and thus the control of several hundred shares was secured. But this process involved a considerable outlay of money and no inconsiderable risk of loss, so Erie resolved on another plan, and thus Mr. ADAMS describes it:

"Stimulated by the passion which Mr. FISK has happily described as an inherited disposition 'to rescue things out of somebody else,' one Sunday afternoon, early in August, a party of gentlemen met at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New-York and arranged a new plan, involving the certain transfer of the road into their hands, but avoiding the necessity of further pecuniary outlay. A negotiation was successfully concluded for the purchase of $450,000 of the stock at various towns on the following terms: no money was to pass, but the bonds of Messrs. GOULD and FISK were given, binding them to purchase and pay for the stock after the election, provided the Commissioners should at the election vote as the givers of the bond should direct. The legal effect of such an arrangement may well have escaped the Town Commissioners, but Messrs. FISK and GOULD had not, as a rule, up to this time been found deficient in matters of technical nicety. These bonds had no binding force whatever. It was not a sale for cash, it was contrary to law and to public policy; it was an arrangement wholly beyond the powers of the Commissioners to make, and one which the Courts would not sustain. The Commissioners who accepted these bonds, and who subsequently did vote as these who gave them dictated, were public officials; as such their duties were prescribed and were sufficiently simple; they could sell, and they could vote, but if they sold it was to be for cash down, and if they voted it was so be on their own judgments and not on those of other people."

On the 2d of August the certificates of town stock were presented for transfer, and after some hesitation, all stock sold for cash and paid for by either side, was transferred, but the transfer was denied where, in the opinion of the Treasurer, the transaction was not completed. As a move or defense the Ramsey party detained the 13,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company yet unissued.

"On the 5th he (Mr. RAMSEY) took the subscription-book home with him, held a meeting of a few friends, and among them they wrote down their names for 9,500 shares of stock. It was fully understood that the subscription bound those who made it to be immediate payments; ten per cent. was to be paid in at once, and for this RAMSEY was to provide; the remainder would only be called in as should be ordered by the board of directors whom this very stock would elect. Meanwhile, if any of the subscribers desired to get rid of their stock, RAMSEY undertook to relieve them of it."

Regarding this transaction Mr. ADAMS says:

"That this subscription, made by directors in secret on the eve of an election, and with a view of affecting that election, should have subsequently been held formally open to criticism, its good faith even maybe well have been suspected; but that, on grave consideration, it should be justifiable, is perhaps as severe a censure as could be passed on the condition of affairs existing in the community in which it was made. Yet, under the circumstances, unnecessary and unfortunate as the step afterward proved to have been, Mr. RAMSEY and his friends were justified in taking it."

Mr. RAMSEY's resources were already strained to the utmost, and so he had recourse to Mr. DAVID GROESBECK, (who had advanced the loan by which the Company had been enabled to complete the road,) and drew on him for $100,000; he had also subscribed for some stock in GROESBECK's name. The subscription Mr. GROESBECK declined, but honored the draft, receiving as collateral for it a deposit of $150,000 of the equipment bonds of the Company, which belonged to the road, and which Mr. RAMSEY procured from the Treasurer for the purpose of so pledging them. The ten per cent. of the subscription was then paid in, and the 9,500 shares were placed on the books to the credit of the nominal subscribers, each of whom gave him a voting proxy for the coming election.

Having secured as far as possible the stock of the towns, Erie's next blow was directed at the stock received just before the completion of the road, and held as collateral:

"Two blocks of this were outstanding,—one in the hands of CHAM, the other in those of GROESBECK. On the application of Messrs. GOULD and FISK's counsel, an injunction was issued by Mr. Justice BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, forbidding the transfer of this stock, and ordering its transfer to a receiver pending judicial investigation; all this upon the ground that the stock was unlawfully issued. The books were to close upon the 7th, the order was procured on the 4th."

The Ramsey party in the meantime had commenced a suit before Judge PARKER, of Owego, which resulted in the inevitable injunction by which the transfer of the Company's books of 700 shares belonging to the town of Onondaga, which the Erie party claim to have purchased, was prevented. This injunction Mr. SHEARMAN, a partner of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, succeeded in getting dissolved. It now lacked a few days only of the date when transfers previous to the election were to cease, and it was time for close quarters:

"His contest with the success of his defensive operations, the Erie counselor at once assumed a vigorous offensive. Two new suits were initiated—one to compel the immediate transfer of the stock which the Company had just previously sought to prevent; and the other, a more vital thrust still, sought to restrain RAMSEY himself from the further performance of his duties as President of the Company. It is almost unnecessary to say that both the desired orders were almost immediately obtained. The Supreme Court was divided into two hostile camps exactly equal in strength—they stood seven to seven. The suspension of Mr. RAMSEY must turned the scale, and placed the Erie opposition in the majority. It remained only to call a meeting of the Directors, over which the Vice-President, whose sympathy with the Erie movement was pronounced, would preside, and this meeting would vote out of office the present Treasurer, who hesitated about the desired transfers, and would replace him by a suitable successor. Absolute control of the books thus secured, the election might be regarded as a mere matter of detail. All the day of that meeting the offices of the Company swarmed with indignant depositors and opposing counsel; angry words passed, loud threats were uttered; the suspended President was informed that his presence was undesired, and the unsuspended Vice-President showed a strong disposition to assume also the duties of Treasurer in so far as these involved the entering of transfers and the issuing of certificates of stock. At last a sort of truce took place over the books, and then the Police were called in, who established an angry truce. All this took place on the 5th; on the 7th the books were to be closed."

The control of the books by the Erie party implied the control of the road, and so, by the advice of counsel, they were surreptitiously removed in the night-time and held by the Ramsey party. Erie was further discomfitted by the serving of a judicial order by an attorney of the Ramsey Ring on four of the opposition wing of the direction at their first meeting, restraining them from acting as directors of the Company, or from interfering with its affairs. Now

"The President, Vice-President and a majority of the Board of Direction were now suspended, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was suspended with them; every one was enjoined; there was no one authorized to give an order or to pay out a dollar; chaos was come again."

So Mr. SHEARMAN immediately made a new move:

"Recognizing the fact that a Court of Equity had done this mischief through the exercise of one of its powers, Mr. SHEARMAN was inspired with a conviction that the same Court must repair it by the exercise of another power,—injunction. He had caused the dead-lock, a receivership must dissolve it. A new suit was accordingly commenced, the complaint in which set forth the existing condition of affairs, and prayed for the appointment of receivers who should operate the road, and so avert the disastrous consequences otherwise sure to ensue. This paper was drawn up by Mr. SHEARMAN at his office in the Fifth-avenue Opera-house, on the afternoon of Friday, the 5th of August. It was not ready for signature until the hour of 10 o'clock P. M."

Telegrams were sent to Mr. Justice BARNARD who was on the morning of that day in the country at the bedside of a dying relative, and his presence was assured in the vicinity of the Opera-house at this very time.

"And the surprisingly brief period of fifteen minutes thus sufficed to go through all the forms and make all the inquiries necessary to satisfy the judicial mind in regard to so striking a matter as the receivership of some 150 miles of railroad, involving millions of capital. His signature was at once secured to an order appointing CHARLES COURTER, of whom he probably knew absolutely nothing, and JAMES FISK, Jr., of whom he undoubtedly knew a great deal, receivers of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad."

In the meantime the Ramsey party had secured the appointment of a receiver, a Mr. PRUYNE, of Albany, by Mr. Justice PECKHAM, of the Supreme Court of the Albany District. The extraordinary scene at the office of the Company the next day, and the ludicrous behavior and experience of Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., are described by Mr. ADAMS as follows:

"Thus, on Saturday, the 7th of August, everything indicated a collision of forces. No sooner had Receiver FISK reached Albany, and received the reports of his scouts, than he hastened with his friends to the offices of the Company. He arrived there toward 6 o'clock. In spite of this praiseworthy activity on their part, Messrs. FISK and COURTER, on proceeding to take possession of the premises, encountered a somewhat unexpected obstacle in the person of a Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, the superintendent of the road, who, upon being informed of their errand, announced that he was already in possession under the orders of Receiver PRUYN, and further intimated that he did not propose to abandon it. A very amusing and somewhat exciting scene then ensued. The junior appointee of Mr. Justice BARNARD presented his papers to the superintendent, seated himself on the table, announced himself as Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., of New-York come to take possession, and prepared to do so if he could. Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, on the other hand, was in the receipt of millions of money and an unlimited number of men. He further added that this was his twenty-sixth raid of the same character, and that he proceeded 'to take you follows;' to all of which Mr. VAN VALKENBURG pleasantly replied that he hoped Mr. FISK would have a good time doing it. His companions Mrs. FISK introduced as the 'boys,' and invited them in to possess themselves. Quite a lively colloquy ensued, which was not satisfactory to Mr. FISK, who from words gradually proceeded to overt acts, and finally ordered his 'boys' to put the other boys out. Unfortunately for the preponderance of force was not on his side. Instead of ejecting his opponents, he was summarily ejected himself, and, after being ignominiously and very roughly hustled down stairs, he found himself in the street in a very disheveled condition. Nor did his discomfiture stop here; no sooner did he reach the pavement than he was arrested by a fiery little individual claiming to be a Policeman, and ignominiously marched off to the Station-house. As no complaint was preferred, he was speedily released, but probably not until he had discovered that his arrest, like his ejectment, was the work, not of a policeman, but of an employe of the Company. No sooner was he again a free man than he returned to the charges. Mr. PRUYN was now at the offices in person, claiming to be in possession as receiver, and a crowd of lawyers, officers, and parties in interest had assembled. The kids of the opposing faction were free to face. No further demonstrations were attempted, but, pending advices from New-York, Mr. FISK kept up the semblance of a possession. He evidently bore no ill-will to Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, on account of the rough treatment of the morning, as he even went so far as to compliment that gentleman on his display of energy, and to signify a desire to extend to him his personal favor. As to Mr. RAMSEY, Mr. FISK, as a happy solution of existing complications, suggested that the possession of the road should be decided, not as of old by a personal contest between the heads of the opposing factions, but by the goddess of chance, or whatever other divinity may preside over the issue of a game of 'seven-up;' and, with such interchange of amenities and pleasant sallies of wit, with now and again the service of some notice or order of Court, and perhaps an injunction or two, the protégé of BARNARD beguiled the weary monotony of the day."

A sweeping injunction was now obtained by Mr. SHEARMAN, in New-York, by virtue of which Mr. Receiver PRUYN, the Sheriff of the county, the Albany Police, and all the railroad employes were restrained from any interference with Receivers COURTER and FISK. And, moreover, a writ of assistance was likewise ordered to issue, by which the Sheriff, and, if need be, the posse *comitatus*, was placed at the disposal of Messrs. FISK and COURTER. Now—probably for the first time on record—both injunction and writs were forwarded to their destination for service by electric telegraph:

"That afternoon officers in Albany actually understood to serve on parties to a suit-processes which had been issued in New-York not an hour before, on the strength of affidavits as to facts which had that day occurred in Albany. In place of the usual formalities with the original, bearing the seal of the Court and the signature of the Judge, the very ink of the copies which the officers had in their hands were not yet dry. Of course such service was contemptuously disregarded, nor did the Sheriff presume to insist upon it."

This was Saturday afternoon. After some parley, a species of truce was arranged to hold over the coming Sunday. Mr. FISK and his friends among the directors, returned to New-York to get advice and the originals of the telegraphic writs; Mr. PRUYN and the RAMSEY party, stoutly prepared themselves for such trials as the morrow might bring forth. The issue now presented was, in plain language, one simply of judicial nerve. It was a conflict between the Judiciary of New-York City, represented by Mr. Justice BARNARD, and of the country represented by Mr. Justice PECKHAM, of Albany.

The Ramsey party at Albany, without a moment's delay, prepared to checkmate the Erie party:

"The last New-York suit had enjoined the Albany receiver from any interference with the New-York receivers, and had been accompanied by a writ of assistance. This was now met in the same way. A new Albany suit enjoined the New-York receiver from any interference with Mr. PRUYN, and at the same time an order was issued by Judge PECKHAM restraining the Sheriffs from taking any action under the writs of assistance. It was further sought to punish Mr. FISK for a contempt of Court in interfering with its receiver on the previous Saturday, but this the Judge held to be necessary to send to referee to take evidence and report. A temporary injunction was granted, and Mr. FISK was ordered to appear and show cause on the 12th, why this should not be made permanent.

Such were the legal complications encountered by Mr. FISK on his return to the scene of his labors early on Monday morning. He was distinctly checkmated at Albany, and the order restraining him and forbidding the Sheriffs to interfere to put him in possession, was already on the express-train which had left Albany at 8 A. M., and would be due in Binghamton, at the other end of the coveted road, at 3 o'clock that afternoon. A party to a conflict, however, who operates by steam, is at a disadvantage when attacking against one who dispatches writs by telegraph. In the present case Mr. FISK, baffled at one end of the line, went vigorously to work a hundred and forty miles away at the other end of it. While the express-train was toiling along to Binghamton, enjoining, as it went, all Sheriffs and others from paying any attention to the writs of assistance, Mr. FISK was issuing writs of his own to Binghamton, and commanding that immediate possession should be given to his representatives. Accordingly just before 2 o'clock, and as the afternoon train for Albany was on the point of leaving Binghamton, the Sheriff of Broome County made his appearance, and, by virtue of a writ of Judge BARNARD's, fresh from the telegraph wires, proceeded to take possession of the property of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, including the train then standing at the station. The Barnard receivers were thus fairly installed in possession of the road, and their certificates were certainly held by a great many strange characters. The Erie party, prominent among whom were Messrs. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, THOMAS G. SHEARMAN and JAMES FISK, Jr., took possession of the directors' room, which their assortment of "New-York stockholders" swiftly filled; in the adjoining room were Messrs. RAMSEY, PRUYN, and their friends and advisers.

Exactly at 11:45 o'clock, by Observatory time, one Col. NORTH, to whom that rôle in the Erie party had been assigned, moved the organization of the meeting. The opposition, their choice of Lord BROUGHAM cast for the part of Chairman was duly installed. The resolve indorsed "No. 1, Immediate," was then reented by Col. NORTH, Mr. SHEARMAN standing at his side watch in hand, and the old inspectors were voted out of office and the new ones in. The officers thus elected at once retired to the Treasurer's room, where a poll was held, whether they were immediately followed by Mr. SHEARMAN, still watch in hand; having satisfied himself that all was in readiness there, this master of ceremonies immediately returned to the side of Col. NORTH and resumed his computation of time-pieces. At last he said: "It is now one minute of twelve; keep your watch open and be sure that you offer these resolutions at a little after twelve; it will not before; and, in order to make sure, wait a few seconds after twelve, but not more than fifteen seconds." With this parting injunction he left the Colonel to his own devices, and "at thirty seconds of twelve" returned to the inspectors' room, just in time to find an injunction served on those officials. It was based on the complaint of DAVID GREENOUGH, praying that an election unless the stock held by him was first voted on; that, as last, was developed the entire significance of the ex parte order under which Mr. WILLIAM J. A. FULLER was made receiver of this stock. There were 2,500 shares of it; Mr. GROESBECK had just several hundred of them; he was at that very moment in the next room; he was a witness whom the bitterly opposed to the Erie directors, and the parody of an election in them in process. Mr. WILLIAM J. A. FULLER was the receiver of the stock, and it was to this receiver, now conveniently standing at his elbow, that Mr. SHEARMAN turned and remarked: "An injunction has been served restraining this election from proceeding unless the votes on the 2,500 shares of stock in dispute are first received, and you had better vote." Thus appealed to, Mr. FULLER modestly replied that he had not intended to vote at this election, but having been appointed receiver he deemed it his duty to do so. He power to preserve the property, and accordingly signified his statement by giving as a reason for the same that the ticket which he offered was supported by men of the highest character and ability, whose election would best secure the interests of all parties to the litigation. At the close of these remarks he actually voted, and the ceremonial spectacle was exhibited of a Court of Equity taking a man's word for it that it was legally entitled to vote, and then voting it itself, before the man's face and against his wishes.

After Mr. FULLER had thus relieved Mr. GROESBECK of the trouble of voting in the next room (a proceeding which was subsequently gone through with by the receiver of the latter of these shares), the polls were declared open. The formality was careless, or too much was thought of aught else to be qualified by any amendment to their original order, which was specially prescribed in the by-laws, that the votes should be cast by ballot-box, other than their numbers. Votes were deposited, and cast on for some fifteen names of John Doe, Richard Roe and James Smith, when, under the pretense that this time from any of their tickets had been voted, and then the reception of votes was suspended, only to be subsequently offered, only

[illegible] not stand still in the [illegible] the directors' room, [illegible] as friends were collected [illegible] after leaving the office [illegible] proceeded to "do his duty." [illegible] intently listening in the [illegible] NORTH, who was moving in the next room, some one [illegible] and he became conscious of his side. Here was a very instant when his presence was necessary, when all depended on the full possession of his liberty and his faculties. He found himself, the Secretary of the Company and his legal adviser, under arrest. Writs had been better timed. The officials of the Company they should have [illegible] Nor did the potentate of this measure [illegible] limited to one hour, [illegible] and the Sheriff was instructed "to do his duty." He might have [illegible] o'clock; but had he done so, the parties would have been bailed at once, and the arrest [illegible] as well not have been made. The votes on which the Ramsey party were, of course, bold to vote were duly received, and the Erie party, after a brief consultation, withdrew, and, in the course of a few minutes, were in full possession of the Company's property, and were free to proceed to vote on the 2,500 shares in dispute. Their delays and objections, for one reason or another, to the election would be over and [illegible] against him. * * * * proposed at first to leave the room to consult his friends, but was requested by the Sheriff to remain in its and being accordingly visited by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, * * * for the Erie Railway Company, who [illegible] himself that the Sheriff was doing his duty by taking a comprehensive glance at the [illegible] den. Finding the gravity to his mind, he proceeded, with a smile indicative of [illegible] satisfaction and with his thumbs in the armholes of his waistcoat, to inquire of Mr. RAMSEY as to the present condition of his health. Mr. RAMSEY has the reputation of being a remarkably cool and imperturbable man, as [illegible] now, when his counsel, Mr. SMITH, entered the room in a state of intense excitement and indignation, and also under arrest. He received [illegible] upon a new writ issued on the election, while Mr. RAMSEY himself effected the bail arrangements. It is not clear whether the Sheriff lacked nerve to construe his duty as he might have done, or whether the delay already occasioned was considered sufficient; at any rate, though he certainly arrested his prisoners as a matter of form, he did not remove them from the building. He even indeed, was provided with [illegible] bonds, which were produced, and filled, though not until objection had been made to the security of one or two gentlemen notoriously worth millions; and this done the prisoners were released."

The meeting so organized by Mr. SMITH in the hall before the offices, and this meeting had proceeded to choose inspectors, who were duly sworn, and received from the Secretary the prescribed list of stockholders. They then opened their polls in the same room and at the same desk at which opposition inspectors were still sitting. Mr. SHEARMAN immediately stepped in front of them and began, on various grounds, to challenge every vote. Of course his challenge was disregarded, but the votes were kept up by himself or others, until, toward 5 o'clock, both polls were declared closed. Neither party attempted to vote at the polls at the other, nor was there any disorder or disturbance. The two Boards then canvassed their votes; the Erie Board declared that the ticket voted for at their polls had received 16,845 votes, and was elected. Shortly afterward the Ramsey Board declared that the tickets voted for at their poll had received 10,743 votes, and was elected. The two Boards of Directors thus chosen then met and organized, the one by the choice of Col. CHURCH as President, and the other by the re-election of Mr. RAMSEY; and having thus sufficiently rewarded each other from the opposite sides of the directors' room, in due time they adjourned.

The election was over, and apparently nothing was decided by it. Each of the Boards elected claimed to be the regular and only lawful one, and neither of them in any way recognized the other. Returning to the Courts Gov. HOFFMAN were still in actual possession. Gov. HOFFMAN was the one person now responsible, and he very wisely called upon the Courts to decide who was legally entitled to the possession of the road. At his direction the Attorney-General, immediately after the election, began a new suit, in which all the litigation were involved, and a general decision on the merits was prayed for. This was the only way to cut the knot. The previous litigation was in a state of hopeless chaos. Twenty-two suits had been begun, a score of injunctions had been issued, numberless orders had been made, and both parties now stood ready to continue the same style of warfare, just as long as any [illegible] could be found who disregarded the duties of his position on the one side, or who did not lack nerve on the other."

Of this trial a careful account is also given:

"The trial lasted ten days, and a vast amount of evidence was put in. Mr. FISK and Mr. GOULD were conspicuous by their absence from the witness-stand; but their counsel relied much upon affidavits. RAMSEY and SHEARMAN each told his own story. Some features of the evidence and incidents of the trial were far from creditable. Among these may especially be mentioned an attempt to create an impression that Mr. RAMSEY had once been under an indictment for forgery. So grave a charge seemed most unlikely to be made good, even though the case should go to Judgment. In this case, however, it was wantonly advanced, and even the machinery through which it was manufactured was subsequently exposed. Naturally this proceeding and others resorted violently on those who had sought to derive advantage from them. Public feeling in the Court-room and in the city of Rochester grew strong as the case progressed, and even Judge SMITH felt himself in danger of becoming unpopular. Nor was this feeling confined to mere words. The Erie counsel were not yet satisfied. A motion was made to vacate the judgment. This was supported by affidavits of counsel of the most unusual nature. Imputations of unfairness, irregularity, bias, and conduct unbecoming a magistrate, were advanced against Judge SMITH. The four leading lawyers of the defeated party then united in a certificate, which concluded with these singular words: 'We have examined the opinion of Mr. Justice SMITH in this cause, and in our judgment it is in every material part erroneous, if not in fact or in law.' It may be necessary to mention here that this certificate of counsel on the

[illegible] side of a decided case, applying to one Judge of the Supreme Court of New-York to vacate a judgment just entered by another Judge of the same Court. It ought to be unnecessary to add that the exceptions on which the decision was based were pronounced 'simply monstrous;' and the affidavits were ordered to be stricken from the record as 'irrelevant and impertinent.' Nothing now remained to the Erie victims but the slow process of appeal, with their appeals in actual possession.

The struggle is over. Long before any action could be taken on the decision of Judge SMITH, the General Term of the Court, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad was beyond the reach of FISK and GOULD, or of the Erie Railway. Early in February, 1870, the Ramsey direction leased the whole property in perpetuity, and on very favorable terms, to the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company. This arrangement transferred the struggle from the comparatively weak shoulders of the railroad itself to those of one of the most powerful and wealthy corporations in the country. With it the Erie managers could no afford to quarrel, so they were fain to profess themselves satisfied with the result, and to desist from the contest."

A SPECIMEN OF THE ORGANS OF THE "RING."

The Sun is well known to be the organ of TWEED and FISK, Jr. What value is to be attached to its word most people now know, and the estimation in which the paper is held by the rest of the Press may be gathered from the following passages:

From the New-York Standard.

It is generally known in newspaper circles, and among the business men of New-York who are brought into relations with the Press, that the infamous course of the New-York *Sun* has had the effect of so revolting public sentiment, that it has fallen off largely in its circulation and business. The *Sun* is a stock company, and our reporter was informed by an eminent Wall-street broker, that he had an offer to purchase some of the stock within the last week at thirty per cent. less than it was held two months ago. This arises from a feeling of humiliation on the part of many of the owners of *Sun* stock to sell, and the price continues to decline. Another reason for the extraordinary falling off in the business value of the paper is the fact that the men who manage and edit the *Sun* are known to be of notoriously bad character, and we are informed that they will be unable to secure a good position. With disgusting hypocrisy he makes patriotism, well said, to be the "last refuge of a scoundrel," the excuse for these mad promptings of his evil heart. Such are the base uses to which the disappointments of mere politicians prostrate their manhood.

In forswearing allegiance to the Republican Party, he seems at the same time to have abandoned every principle of honor, honesty and decency. He has been a consistent blackmailer of the boldest character. He has levied his contributions in the most open and shameless way, and good and reputable citizens, whose misfortune it has been to attract the high-waymen's attention by their prominence in the community, have been subjected to the vilest calumnies and abuse, or forced to pay him heavily to hold his assassin hand. This last instance, allusion to which begins this article, is one of the basest and most deliberate attempts to pay his infamous trade that has come to our notice. Here, fortunately, he has found a person who can fight him with his own weapons, and his disgraceful defeat and discomfiture is certain. This history is repeating itself in this city.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of SUNDAY, April 2, will contain a selection of matter of great variety and interest.

Among the original articles will be found a contribution from a well-known popular writer of humorous local sketches. It is entitled SIDEWALK STATUES, and will deal archæologically, artistically and historically with the wooden effigies that stand in front of the cigar and other stores of our City streets.

There will also be published a highly interesting and instructive paper on PAINTED AND STAINED GLASS, showing how the art grew in mediæval times and was lost for centuries; how it was lately recovered, and the startling progress it has made in this and other countries. A detailed account will be given of how glass pictures are formed, as well as of the extent to which the art is exercised in this City and in Brooklyn.

Space will be given for a few LETTERS bearing on social subjects of universal interest, which have been received from correspondents.

The usual attention will be devoted to the department of CURRENT LITERATURE, which will contain a varied and interesting selection of narrative and other matter from some of the latest published books and magazines.

NOTES AND COMMENTS will afford lively reading on various recent social episodes, culled from foreign and domestic exchanges.

The DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL summary will be found as complete and interesting as usual, and the accustomed prominence will be given to ART NOTICES AND CRITICISMS.

MILITARY GOSSIP will contain a full summary of matters concerning our local regiments.

Letters from our special correspondents abroad and at our domestic centres of interest may be looked for. Local topics will be treated with the accustomed fullness and accuracy, and the latest intelligence received by telegraph and mail, up to the hour of going to press, will be as full and reliable as usual.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES is in every department carefully adapted for family reading. It addresses, in a constantly-increasing degree, the classes in this City whom it is most desirable for advertisers to reach, and is thus, as a means of business communication, of very exceptional value.

Lost-Inn.

Wanted, a General Agent for this City and State for one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the country, to a suitable man a satisfactory engagement will be made. Address G., Box 169 Times Office.

Attention is called to the sale of the four-story brownstone front houses at Nos. 61 to 67 and 72 Hooper-st., Brooklyn, between Bedford and Nostrand aves., to be sold at auction by S. H. LUDLOW & Co. this day, Friday, March 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

As this is the season to Streamline and increase the growth of the hair, none has tested CHEVALLIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, and it is the only nutritious and elegant hair dressing in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its fallen, and increasing its growth.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest prices paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Warnock & Co.'s Dress Hats.—Fashionables buy them because they are all the go. No. 550 Broadway.

James Reynolds, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Coats of Arms, Seals, Society Dies.

Wood Mangings.—Patent Flytetal.—Warranted if put on walls by KELLY, No. 78 and 80 Broadway, near Astor-place.

Worry and Vexation Stats.—Worst patients in great variety. WARNOCK & CO., 550 Broadway.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, go to ESPENSCHIED, Manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Physiological Examinations at No. 1049 Broadway, showing talents, defects and best pursuits.

MARRIED

PECK—FULLER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D., G. WESTON PECK to AUGUSTA H. FULLER, daughter of Mrs. J. Fuller, all of the above place.

RUSHMORE—HARNEY.—At Paterson, N. J., Wednesday, March 29, 1871, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, D. D., of Philadelphia, SAMUEL M. RUSHMORE, of New-York City, to JESSIE W., youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral WILLIAM BRANFORD HARNEY, U. S. N.

VAN DEUSEN—CRAMBLE.—On Wednesday, March 29, by Rev. H. D. Gerner, ALFRED G. VAN DEUSEN to ISABELLA T. CRAMBLE.

DIED

BALL.—On Thursday, 30th inst., of peritonitis, MARY LOUISE, daughter of Dr. A. Brayton and Helen Stone Ball, aged 4 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 38 West 126th-st., on Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

BLODGOOD.—On Wednesday, March 29, ELIZA, widow of Simeon De Witt Blodgood, and daughter of the late John Van Schoick, of Albany.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, No. 9 East 20th-st., on Saturday morning, April 1, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, March 30, HANNAH BUTLER, widow of the late Thomas Butler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, the 20th-st. Third house east of 1st-av., on Saturday, April 1, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 28th of March, GEO. M., only son of Geo. M. and Maria Louise Brown, aged 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of parents, No. 125 East 39th-st., at 12½ A. M., Saturday, April 1.

CLARK.—On Wednesday, March 29, of Bright's disease after a long and painful illness, AURELIA wife of N. Clark.

The funeral services will take place at Dr. Gallaudet's church, 19th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, March 31, at 1½ o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

CASWELL.—At his residence in this City, on Wednesday, March 29, JOHN CASWELL, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., on Saturday, April 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives of the family are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 370 6th-av., at 9½ o'clock.

CORNELL.—On Wednesday, March 29, 1871, HELEN C., wife of Samuel H. Cornell, in the 42d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 227 Washington-av., near De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DUBENBERRY.—At Yonkers, March 29, CHAS. DUBENBERRY, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers depot on the arrival of the 10½ A. M. train per New-York and Harlem Railroad.

GWYER.—On Wednesday, March 29, 1871, of a fever, Lieut. JOHN ROWLAND GWYER, 2d Battalion R. M. A., son of Rowland Gwyer, aged 20 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Dayton, N. J., on Sunday, April 2, at 10½ A. M.

HOWARD.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., DANIEL D. HOWARD, ex-old resident of this City, and native of Burlington, Vt.

HOLLINGSHURST.—On Wednesday, March 29, JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Jeremiah and Matilda F. Hasbrouck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1 Bedford-st., on Friday, March 31, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—On Wednesday evening, March 29, MARIA LOUISA LYON, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 20 Clinton-pl. Interment at Yonkers.

THE LENOX LIBRARY.

Plans for the Structure Submitted—Description of the Proposed Building—An Elegant and Costly Edifice.

The plans for the new Lenox Library—a building given to the City through the liberality of JAMES LENOX, Esq., and which, when completed, will be an honor to the Metropolis—have just been decided upon and filed at the office of the Superintendent of the Building Department. The site of the proposed edifice, as is well known, is on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second streets, a plot of ground 200 feet front by 198 feet in depth. The Library will cover nearly the entire lot, as it will have a frontage on the avenue of 192 feet and a depth of 114 feet. The material to be used in the construction is Lockport lime-stone, of which the whole building will be composed, the cornices as well as all other portions being of stone. The architectural design is massive and heavy, but plain, and when finished, the building will be a striking one, not so much for its elegant proportions as for its extreme simplicity. It is to be three stories in height, and, unlike the majority of buildings now in process of erection, it will be surrounded with a graded basement of a few feet. The entire elevation is to be of iron and stone, and therefore fire-proof throughout, while, for additional security, each window will be provided with iron shutters. The interior of the building is admirably designed for the purposes intended, but simple in arrangement. Entering a spacious vestibule, the middle portion is divided into three floors, while the wings on each side have but two. Thus there are four large rooms, two in each wing, to be devoted to the library proper. These are connected by galleries over the vestibule entrance. In the middle of the building, another large saloon on the second floor is to be located as a picture gallery until it is required for other purposes. On the first floor in the centre portion will be a reception-room, cloak-rooms, janitor's room, &c. The building will be heated with steam and provided with every modern convenience. The entire cost of the edifice, as estimated in the plans submitted, is $634,000, which, together with the value of the ground upon which it is to be erected, makes the total cost of this magnificent private gift to the public over $1,600,000. Work upon the building will be commenced at once and pushed forward with dispatch under the auspices of the Lenox Library Association. The architect is Mr. RICHARD M. HUNT, No. 111 Broadway, and the builder engaged, Mr. JOHN J. TUCKER.

A Point of Law in Regard to Street Openings.

The case of LEE *et al.* vs. The Mayor, &c., which involves the extent of the right of assessment for the Madison-avenue opening, was yesterday decided by Judge INGRAHAM. It appears that by the act of 1813 the area of assessment for benefit for opening streets and avenues was made to include half the block adjoining the street opening. Subsequently the act of 1816 was passed, altering the area of assessment to be extended to the 1000 on the whole street where the improvement was a continuation of an already open street. Madison-avenue was only laid out on the old map of the City as high as Eighty-sixth-street. By an act of the Legislature of 1867, its extension to One Hundred and Twentieth-street was authorized, the act being entitled, "An Act to alter the map," &c. Plaintiffs were owners of lots on Eighty-fourth-street and below, near Madison-avenue, and prior to the act for benefit. They brought suit to have the assessments vacated, claiming that the act of 1816 did not apply to any street-openings not provided for in the original map, but without stating in their complaint exactly where their property was located. Defendants demurred to the complaint, and, in rendering decision, Judge INGRAHAM delivered his opinion as follows:

"The provision making this part of Madison-avenue one of the streets of the City, in like manner, as if the same had been laid out by the Commissioners, makes it subject to the same rules in opening as are applied to streets laid out on the map. The limitation as to assessment on the lots beyond half of the block, I understand to be applicable only to streets where the portion of the avenue opened. When the avenue has been partly opened, lots on that avenue and the adjoining streets so opened are not excluded from liability to assessment. The plaintiffs' lots came within the latter class. If so, the assessment is not legal. Judgment for defendants on demurrer, with leave to amend on payment of costs." Mr. MILLER for plaintiffs; Mr. DEAN for defendant.

Singular Arrest for Embezzlement.

Some days ago a telegram was received by the Atlantic Cable from Major GREGG, Chief of the Detective Police of Liverpool, by Superintendent KELSO, asking for the arrest upon his arrival here of one THOMAS DONSON, who was alleged to have embezzled £300 from his employers, and fled to this country with the money. The case was given to Capt. IRVING, Chief of Detectives, who placed it in the hands of Detective BENNETT. That officer soon found that DONSON had already arrived in the steamer Queen, and landed, but he was finally found and arrested at an up-town boarding-house on Wednesday evening, and taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. As he had $1,300 on his person, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent him from communicating with outside persons, and as he was induced to agree to return to England it was supposed that the case was in promising condition for the English detective, who is now on his way to this City to take charge of the prisoner. But yesterday morning Mr. HOWE appeared at Police Head-quarters as the counsel of the prisoner, and in the afternoon Capt. IRVING was served with a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge CARDOZO, in favor of DONSON, and returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. As the crime of embezzlement does not come within the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, the Police have no hope of retaining the prisoner in custody.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The principal transactions at the Exchange, yesterday, (March 30,) were effected by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., although some other sales of minor importance were made. The attendance of buyers was quite large, and the bidding such as would indicate interest. The prices realized for the property disposed of were above the average, and the general result of the day's work a favorable one for the market. The following is the report in detail of the business transacted:

By order of the executors of HENRY HENRY, deceased, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold seven full-sized building lots, located respectively on Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, at prices ranging from $7,900 to $14,100 each. Four of these were bought by Mr. F. C. HEINRICH, and one by Mr. A. A. LOW. For the exact location, value per lot and other particulars, reference is made to the re-capitulation below. Mr. MULLER also sold, as the same sale, to Mr. GEO. RUDD, the three-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 109 Clinton-place, (Eighth-street,) for $16,250. The lot is size is 20 by 92.11, the house 40 feet in depth, with extension, and as the sum named the property was considered cheap. At another executors' sale, by order of the executors of CHESTNUT ALLEN, deceased, Messrs. MULLER & Co. disposed of the property situate on the north-east corner of Wesbewan-st. and Spencer streets, embracing three lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 177, 179 and 179 Christopher-street, and two brick houses and lots on Wesbewan-street, in the rear of the above premises, known as Nos. 9 and 11. The details of this sale are also given below, with name of purchasers appended. At public auction the same firm sold two lots on the south side of Ninety-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at $2,150 each; purchaser, M. F. BRAMHALL. All the above sales were bona fide transactions.

P. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered a large lot of valuable real estate, only one piece of which, however, was disposed of, viz.: The 3-story and basement brick house and lot No. 68 Crosby-street, west side, south of Spring-street, sold to PHILIP SOUTHER for $16,500. For the following property offered by this firm in the cases where no sales were effected, bids were made as follows: For the four-story brick house and lot No. 142 East Sixteenth-street, near Irving-place, $24,500; for the four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 45 St. Mark's-place, near Second-avenue, $33,500, and for the premises No. 89 Jane-street, north-west corner of Hudson-street, $16,500.

JAMES M. MILLER, at public auction, sold the premises known as Nos. 180 and 182 Broome-street, north-west corner Clinton-street, embracing a lot 36 by 100, upon which two two-story and attic frame buildings are erected; the property brought $19,625, and the name of the purchaser was given out as BROERAWAY. As to whether this sale was a genuine one, or not, we are unable to state, as great reticence was manifested by those conducting it. Mr. MILLER also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, two-story brick house and lot on the north-side of Twenty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known as No. 436; purchaser, —— KAUFMAN; price paid, $7,750. No other sales were made.

For today, at the Exchange, several sales of City property are noticed, and in addition a large list of valuable Brooklyn property will be offered by E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

Messrs. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 400 Broadway, have issued recently a pamphlet containing a list of cottages at Long Branch, N. J., as offered by their firm at private sale or to let. The information is of value to those contemplating a sojourn at this place of resort during the coming Summer.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having sold at private sale four lots on the south-east corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, each 25 by 95 feet, and three fall lots on the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, for $25,000. Also, eight lots on the west side of Madison-avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth streets, each 22 by 45 feet, for $22,000; and two lots on the rear, one on each street, each 25 by 100 feet; for $5,000.

Exchange Sales, Thursday, March 30.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3 lots n. s. of 57th-st., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, F. C. Havemeyer; purchaser, $14,100 each $42,300
2 lots s. s. of 57th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100.5, same purchaser, $9,800 each 19,600
3 lots s. s. of 58th-st., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 22x100.5, same purchaser, $8,650 each 17,300
1 lot s. s. of 58th-st., 175 ft. e. of 9th-av., 22x100.5, A. H. Ege; purchaser 7,900
3-story and attic brick-house and lot, No. 109 Clinton-place, 8th-st., house 22x40 with extension, lot 22x92.11; Geo. Rudd; purchaser 16,250
3-story brick building and lot, No. 179 Christopher-st., s. s. corner of Wesbawtan-st., lot 20.6x95.11x19.1263.9, James Lee; purchaser 8,000
3-story brick building and lot, No. 177 Christopher-st., adjoining above, 20.7½ 3 in. n. of Wesbawtan-st., Matthias Williams; purchaser 8,000
3-story brick building and lot, No. 171 Christopher-st., adjoining above, 20 ft. 4 in. s. of Wesbawtan-st., Patrick Cassin; purchaser as above. 6,000
3-story brick-front house and lot, No. 11 Wesbawtan-st., 68.11 ft. n. of Christopher-st., lot 20x68.3, J. Fangboner, purchaser 6,025
3-story brick and lot, No. 9 Wesbawtan-st., adjoining above, 20.11 ft. n. of Christopher-st., lot 22 by about 68, Dennis Markey, purchaser 5,700
2 lots s. s. of 94th-st., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25.6 by about 98, M. F. Bramhall, purchaser, $2,150 each 4,300

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3-story stone and basement brick house and lot No. 66 Crosby-st., W. s., 70 ft. s. of Spring-st., house 22.11x50, lot 22.11x74.10 ..... $16,500

By James M. Miller.

Two 3-story frame houses and one lot Nos. 180 and 182 Broome-st., n. s. corner of Clinton-st., 36x100, Mich. Hoch; purchaser $19,625
2-story brick house and lot No. 436 W. 26th-st., 22.11½ s. of 10th-av., lot 25x98.9 7,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS FOR SALE

A splendidly-furnished brown-stone house in 45th-st., near 6th-av., replete with all the most approved conveniences, or will be leased for one or more years.

Also,

Two brown-stone front houses on Bookman-place.

Also,

A brick house in 22d-st., near 9th-av., will be sold cheap.

Also,

A very handsomely-furnished house in 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on a Columbia College lease.

Also,

A small house in 40th-st., near Lexington-av., will be sold furnished, or will be leased.

Also,

A first-class English-basement house in West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A full sized house in fine order in West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also,

A first-class house in Waverley-place, or will be exchanged for a Madison-av. house.

Also,

A brick house in East 9th-st., full-sized, in fine order, will be sold cheap.

Also,

A brown-stone house in East 40th-st., near 4th-av.

Also,

A handsomely-furnished brown-stone house in 46th-st., near Lexington-av., in perfect order and ready for immediate occupation.

Also,

Furnished houses in various localities, rents ranging from $2,400 to $7,000 per year.

TO HOLDERS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone (20 feet front) house on East 58th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., 2 new blocks from Central Park. Southern State or City Securities taken in part payment. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 128 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 2 West 47th-st., near 5th-av., four story, high stoop, brown stone, 22x36x100.5; Columbia College lease ground, $360 per annum, for 37 years and 2 renewals; house finished in hard-wood, in the most costly and elegant manner; has parlor, dining-room, and very large dining-room and reception-room; library and drawing-room as second floor, as will of occupants, sleeping rooms on second floor; third and fourth floors finished and distributed in the complete and economical manner; steam heating apparatus; plumbing of the best and most costly kind; stairs wide, hard-wood, in alcove, with broad landings. House built by owner and present occupant, for their own use, with great care and cost; this house is one of the most elegant in the City in its finish and decorations, which, together with its costly furniture, will be sold as it stands, in consequence of illness of a member of the family rendering it necessary to leave the City. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

Corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Zalmer.

South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duncan.

South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Kouch.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to

JOHN HONY, 39 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE AND 9TH-ST.—NORTH-EAST CORNER.—For sale or to lease, the 3-story English basement brown-stone building, size 20x75, known as No. 8 University-place, with 3-story brick rear building, fronting on 9th-st., No. 16 East 9th-st., in the rear, size 21x56x22, whole plot being 56x100 feet; can be readily altered into piano or furniture warerooms; a favorable opportunity to secure a choice location. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 400 Broadway.

TO BONA FIDE PURCHASERS.—ONE of the finest brown-stone houses in 38th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs., size 20x100.5, complete with every modern convenience; will be sold cheap, worth $26,000, for considerably less than its legitimate value; with or without furniture. Parties in search of a home, the same will address, with real name, to owner, Box No. 1,236 Post-office. Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 87TH-ST., about 150 feet east of Madison-av., a handsome, beautiful first-class four-story brown-stone half basement house, built by Robbins, of a most unique and desirable arrangement. Price, with furniture, $25,000. Possession May 1.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., NEAR 43D-ST.—A valuable property, 50x100 feet, with large and first-class buildings, suitable for a club or public institution; price $140,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, No. 230 Clinton-st., with sixteen lots, fine stable, &c., House, &c., on high, healthy location, 56 Minutes by Steam and Grand Boulevard; price $40,000; terms easy.

DYE & CURTISS, No. 108 4th-av.

OWNER GOING TO EUROPE. WILL let his four-story high-stoop brown-stone House, No. 226 West 14th-st., elegantly furnished, to a small family, for two years. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN SHELLEY & SON, No. 62 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 7th-av., 8th-st., near 11th-av., the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 154 West 28th-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Price $2,100; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; 6 rooms, cellar and basement, in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick House, 20x50x½ the block, situated on West 41st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price $25,000; easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone (twenty-feet-front) house, in East 46th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., a few blocks from Central Park; terms easy. Apply to R. & R. LAVERY, No. 243 Grand-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., near Chambers, 3 stores and 3 dwellings; front 50 feet on Church-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 Cortlandt-place.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av.

J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE 3-story high-stoop House, No. 11 East 26th-st., built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HONY, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 107 East 28th-st. Apply on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-pl., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Elizabeth, N. J., a spacious residence located on West Jersey-st., (Chilton Hill;) lot 100x375; house, stable and extension 30x24; contains fifteen rooms and all modern conveniences; the grounds are tastefully ornamented with evergreen and deciduous trees, garden well stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Terms easy; and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Room No. 56, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE COUNTry residence of the late Dr. Minturn Post, at Clifton, Staten Island. The grounds are ample, and include fine forest trees, gardens and lawns. House in good condition; the house is brick, partially furnished; it is near the water, the view of which is very extended and fine; it will be rented low. A. G. MITCHELL & CO., No. 189 Pearl-st., corner of Pine.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a flourishing town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 80x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, HAMILTON & WALLIS, (Orange real estate agents,) No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, offer a most complete residence, containing fifteen handsome rooms, all conveniences, stables, beautiful large garden, fine lawns, at very low price; must be sold soon; terms easy.

A COUNTRY HOMES—FLUSHING, L. I., 20 minutes from 34th-st.; modern house; all the conveniences; greenhouse, stable and out-buildings, in complete order; 3¼ acres; terms easy. Address B. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 128 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

At Poughkeepsie, an elegant country-seat just south of the boundary line of the city, containing nearly twelve acres with large and elegant house containing about thirty rooms, and replete with modern conveniences. Also, the property adjoining of the south, containing eight acres. Further description is unnecessary, as it is supposed any one disposed to purchase will examine the premises. Price $28,000 for house and ground attached. Apply to

J. P. CROSBY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, or W. H. CROSBY, No. 281 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR SALE on north shore, Staten Island:

Forty acres, one mile from landing, high ground, ordinary improvements.

Seventy-five acres near Fort Richmond, good house and out-buildings, with frontage on two roads.

One hundred acres near Fort Richmond, modern house and out-buildings. The above properties are all well situated and have great prospective values.

ALSO:

Thirty-three acres near New-Dorp Station, Staten Island Railroad, good improvements.

Twenty-four acres near New-Dorp Station, no improvements.

Sixty-five acres near New-Dorp Station, no improvements. Beautiful situation with ocean views, no improvements.

Fifty-seven acres near above, no improvements.

One hundred and seventy-five acres near railroad station, land running from main roads to the water, superior dwelling and out-buildings.

Fifty acres near the latter, same elegant building near, with ocean views, with many other farms and country places. Particulars of J. M. PHELPS, No. 128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE PLACE on the Erie Railway, six hours from New-York; good house, containing eight rooms, stable, ice-house, filled; all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy.

The grounds consist of six acres, well laid out, with a fine variety of ornamental and fruit trees, with flower and vegetable garden well stocked; the place is near churches of all denominations, and convenient to an academy and public school.

The situation commands a beautiful view of the Delaware Valley for over two miles, with magnificent mountain scenery, and is within five minutes' walk of depot.

Address E. P. CLARK, Deposit, Broome Co., New-York, on the premises, or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st. Price, $12,500.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE—Combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth, fifty minutes (by express) from the City, and forty-five minutes (by excellent train) every hour; schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, fully furnished, surrounded by the most modern and rural homes and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and economical suburban residence than any place of like character on the line of Railroad. Price $28,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

ELEGANT LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE.—To let or lease to a private family for $200 per month, or to a first-class boarding-house for $450 per month, the grounds are tastefully fruited and shaded; stable, coach-house, hennery, &c.; house about 50x30 feet; six bedrooms on second floor, and three extra rooms; all the modern improvements; located on Clinton Hill, fifteen minutes from foot of Lafayette-st., by Newark and New-York Railroad; horse cars pass the door; elegant views of the Bay, Narrows, Staten Island, Long Island, &c., &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTER-ST. ORANGE, N. J.—(MAC-adamized and lighted with gas;) handsome residence, corner lot, 100 feet front; 16 rooms, bath, &c., throughout, large frontage, wide plazzas, grandstone, ample stable accommodations, out-buildings; eight acres in garden, lawns under the highest cultivation; abundance of fruit, ornamental forest trees; adjoining Railway Depot and Post Office; will be sold very low, or to let. Permits, full particulars, HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An attractive residence, situated in the best part of the town, eight minutes' walk from the station; an ornamental Gothic cottage, containing ten rooms; grounds complete one acre, with fine lawn, shade and fruit trees. Price $6,000. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AT WALL-ST. Morrisania, a two-story and basement frame house, and about one acre of ground; house 40x24, twelve rooms; heater, gas and water in house. Apply to L. P. JONES, Great Western Insurance Company, No. 52 William-st., between 12 and 4 m. JAMES WOODS & SON, No. 206 Pearl-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A splendid house for sale or lease, with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to REPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 61 Cedar-st., between 11 and 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 8 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cona-sts.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 NASSAU-st., corner Pine, offer for sale or to let villas within twelve miles from New-York, a specialty; property for rent, sale, exchange. Orange office, opposite principal Orange depot, W. F. O. WILEY, representative.

ORANGE.—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on a prominent corner, for sale at less than value; eleven rooms, all improvements; lot, 80 by 200; on account of ill-health. Inquire on the premises, or apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR SALE—Port Richmond and Stapleton; five minutes from landing; cottage, house and three lots, for $5,200. J. M. PHELPS, No. 128 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 31 PINE-ST., OFFERS the following very desirable suburban property for sale:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
AT FORDHAM.

House and 7 acres	$35,000
House and 3½ acres	20,000
House and 3½ acres	25,000
House and 1½ acres	10,000
House and 2 acres	14,000

All within ten minutes' drive of the depot.

AT TREMONT.

House and lot, 100x125	$15,000
House and lot, 100x125	10,000

All within five minutes of the depot.

AT MORRISANIA.

House and lot, 100x125, five minutes from depot	$21,000

AT TREMONT.

House and 9 acres	$30,000

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Two houses and lots, 40x140, forty-five minutes from 26th-st., each	$7,000

AT SOUTH WHITE PLAINS.

House and about 6 acres, one hour from 26th-st.	$30,000

AT PORT MORRIS.

House and 5 acres, suitable for a hotel	$60,000

AT MOUNT KISCO, L. I.

Farm of 151 acres, per acre	$300

AT FLUSHING, L. I.

House and lot in Jamaica-av., lot 50x124	$12,000

CLIFTON, L. I.

House and 4 acres with cottage-house	

AT BRISTOL, R. I.

Stone house in principal street	$20,000

BRYANT, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

House and 6 acres, with barn	$12,000

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

House and lot, 50x200	$25,000

AT MANNA, CONN.

House and 50 acres	$20,000

AT MANNA, CONN.

House and 50 acres	$25,000

$1,950 PER ANNUM RENT.

Lofts two of my houses in 21st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to responsible parties, at $1,950 per year, to desirable parties. These houses are 24x64, four stories, four stories high stoops, and cost over $27,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This lot is central to the City in Brooklyn.

F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, OR ONE YEAR and six months, the residence of Rye, belonging to estate of Justus B. Bulkley, deceased; the dwelling-house is large and well furnished, situated immediately on the Sound, ten minutes' ride from the depot; a stable and gardener's cottage on the place; good garden, and an abundance of fruit; there are about ten acres of land attached to the dwelling-house, and the whole is in a most delightful location. For further particulars apply to J. B. BULKLEY & SONS, No. 101 Gold-st., or on the premises.

HALLENBECK.—A FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house to let for the season; plastered, first and second story; water, gas and heater; shade and fruit trees; carriage-house attached; commands fine views; small fences all recently painted; full view of the Hudson. For particulars address MGR., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, or A. GOLDSMITH, Haverstraw, N. Y.

TO LET—AT WESTCHESTER, THE COUNtry residence situated on the corner of the Williamsbridge and Boston post-roads, known as the Spencer place, (about a mile from Williamsbridge depot,) consisting of a large brown-stone dwelling-house, stable, and large garden. Apply as No. 63 Walker-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PLAINFIELD.—An attractive country-seat, with eleven acres of land, well situated on a prominent avenue; dwelling has fifteen rooms, all improvements, ground beautifully shaded and improved; an excellent stream and stable; $150 a month. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON BOWDEN-AV., SOUTH BERgen, N. J., four houses, three stories high, water and range in kitchen; good neighborhood; cars run every ten minutes; rent $400. Inquire at No. 1 Belmont-place, Bowery-Fork and Troy Steam-boat Company's pier, No. 44 North River.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., ONE MILE from depot, one hour from New-York, place of ten acres, with dwelling, ten rooms, in good repair; good out-buildings; well of good water, &c., laid out in beds to depot. Apply to J. M. RIDLEY, No. 16 Beekman-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD PARK; high ground. Fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET IN 34TH-ST.—THREE-STORY high-stoop, brown-stone house, furnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to REMOND HALLMAN, No. 240 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER AT STAMford, Conn., a furnished house with stable, ice and green houses, gas, water and every convenience. Inquire of S. W. COE, at H. E. Claflin & Co.'s

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE AND store in Grand-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 448 Broome-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.

TO LET—IN A MODERN HOUSE, TO adults, for light house-keeping, front parlor, front basement and kitchen; rent, $400; more room, if required. No. 49 Bank-st.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFULLY FURnished houses; location the best. Rent, $1,500 and $5,000. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE houses, of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rent, $200 to $350; access by Harlem boats, Peck-slip and 129th-st. by Astoria and by Jamaica-av. and 34th-st. ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or A. R. HOPKINS, No. 145 Centre-st.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE, NEAR 8TH-ST.—Furnished houses to let or for sale; three-story high-stoop brick, full size, in perfect order, and completely furnished. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, No. 128 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on Lexington-av., near Gramercy Park. NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., YONKERS, a furnished house; twenty rooms, gas, stable, garden, fruit, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to D. HAWLEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE AT Saratoga, known as the Mansion House, will be rented for one or more years, at a low rent to a suitable party; house large and roomy; contains thirty-one chambers, two parlors, two dining-rooms; suitable out-buildings and five acres of land; ice-house filled; three minutes to Excelsior Spring; fine lawn, large trees; one mile from Congress Hall and the depot. Apply only to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 209 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and get further particulars and see photograph.

THORNTON M. BODMAN, REAL ESTate agent, No. 713 Broadway.
Offers for let or lease the store and dwelling at the north-east corner of 82d-av. and Waverley-place; will give three years' lease; rent $1,300; no liquor.
Store and dwelling No. 236 Water-st.; three years' lease; rent, $700 per annum.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEAR BROADWAY, 2 four lots, 25x100 feet, together or separate, lighted on all sides; rent reduced. Apply on the premises, No. 30 White-st.

TO RENT.—DESIRABLE OFFICES, WITH commodious safes, in the Park Bank building, reached by stair-way and first-class elevator; also, the southerly basement. Inquire at the bank.

STORE TO LET—NO. 76 MAIDEN-LANE.—First floor and cellar. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 324 LOTS
FRONTING ON
CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,
8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,
AND
106TH, 107TH, 116TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 113TH STS.,
By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 86th-av. and 112th-st.

The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots northwest corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st. twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 106th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being interested by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 128 Grand-st.

AUCTION SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF FARM AND MILL PROPERTY IN ORANGE COUNTY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, S. D. N. Y.—In the matter of JAS. R. SMITH, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer for sale at auction at the Cochecton Hotel in the City of Newburg, Orange County, on the 4th day of April, 1871, at 12 M.,

The FARM AND MILL PROPERTY formerly belonging to James R. Smith, situated on both sides of the Shawangunk Kill, in the town of Shawangunk, Ulster County, and in the town of Crawford, Orange County, six miles from Walden, Orange County, and four miles from Basin Depot, on the Wallkill Valley Railroad, known as Red Mills. The property consists about twenty-seven acres of good farming land, three dwelling-houses, barns, and other buildings, together with flouring and grist-mill with two runs of burrs, and all the machinery necessary for milling business. Also, saw-mill, with two gangs of saws; water privilege comprises a capacity of about forty-horse power. The mills contain over-shot and turbine water-wheels. The mill yield is 4,000 bbls. feed, and the frame and saw-mill are in good repair, and the property can at very small expense, be easily converted to manufacturing purposes of almost any kind. Sale subject to the approval of the Court.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to

JOHN SEDGWICK,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of James R. Smith,
No. 27 Beekman-st., New-York.
Or to FULLERTON & ANTHONY,
Newburg, N. Y.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON WEST 18TH-ST.

MOSES H. HOLDEN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

SALE BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF ESTATE OF JOHN McINTOSH, deceased, the following property, viz.:

No. 322.—Four-story brick dwelling on front, and three-story frame house on rear of lot.

Nos. 324, 326 and 328.—Three lots with the three-story frame dwellings on same, fronting on Manhattan-av.

No. 340.—Lot of ground with three-story brick house on front and rear of lot.

No. 345.—Lot with three-story brick dwelling.

No. 347.—Lot with three-story brick dwelling.

Also, sixteen years' unexpired terms of leases of seven lots, with three-story brick dwellings on front and rear of lots, being Nos. 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352 and 354 West 18th-st. Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 2 Pine-st. or of Messrs. GLEASON & BABCOCK, Attorneys, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st.

JAMES SLAKE,
Executor of Est

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
THE FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
ATLANTIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
3,000 tons burden—2,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor one day later.
OCEANIC, Capt. Digby Murray, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in middle section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon on board. No extra charge for wines. RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
For further information apply at Company's Pier, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation, for any amount, at lowest rates.
JAMES WRIGHT, Agent.
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

GUION LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
Between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Wisconsin, Wed. Mar. 29 | Nevada, Thurs., May 18
Minnesota, Wed. April 5 | Montana, Saturday, April 29
Nebraska, Saturday, April 8 | Wisconsin, Wed., May 3
Nevada, April 19 | Minnesota, Thurs., May 11
Montana, Wed., April 26 | Nebraska, Saturday, May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80 and $100 | Steerage, $30
To London, $85 | To Paris, $95
To Havre, $90 | To Paris, $95
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be had by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The fine first-class vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....BAUER.....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURGET.....Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday, May 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$70
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
An experienced surgeon attached to the Company's steamers.
Baggage checked through to destination.
Instead of hurrying to the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. P. FREEMAN, April 5, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....April 19, at 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEBSTER.....April 26, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. PERRY.....May 3, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER, April 29, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PEIRCE.....May 3, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....May 10, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, gold, $100.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN (Thursday), April 6, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, Lawrence, Saturday, April 15, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 or $80, according to accommodation; steerage, $30 currency; steerage, $60 gold.
Prepaid certificates for friends from Great Britain, Londonderry and Glasgow, $33 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
P. W. J. KURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO AND FROM
KINGSTON, JAMAICA AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave this dock on the 5th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, when the day previous.
April 5, steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. Kelley, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. Parker, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco, San Josè de Guatemala, Champerico and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 3rd April.
Steamer PERUVIAN will leave San Francisco, May 5, for ports of China. Further notice of sailing, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

PORT ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
GERMANIA, Capt. Wiese.....April 20
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. THORNHAGEN.....May 20
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. KRUGMANN.....June 20
These steamers are intended for passengers and mail service only, and are unsurpassed for speed, safety and comfort.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 15 Broadway.
Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 40 East River, on SATURDAY, April 1.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons intending to travel on the Continent of Europe, or to send for friends, and the expense of a courier, should peruse Lowe, Dana & Co.'s circular, which explains in full the system of traveling by railway, the facility of travel and transmitting property, passports, baggage, &c., and the best recommendations as to routes, the respective hotels, expenses, and an infinity of annoyances to be met with, and how to avoid them in various parts of the Continent. Circulars and Lowe's Excursionist and traveling courtesies may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICHOLS, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 4 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 19 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 33 Wall-st.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 43 and 45 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. BAILEY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 15 Broadway.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWEN, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., Agent G. R. R.,
No. 239 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK R. R. CO.—For Nos. 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 MASTERS' GREEN will leave the foot of Pier No. 1 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M., taking passengers and freight for all points on the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Delaware Railroad. Returning, will leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier.
J. C. GREEN, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU—Office of the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Information as to the proper mode of procuring passports can be obtained at the office of J. M. HOWARD, Passport Agency, No. 1 Exchange-court, Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
Offer for sale, and recommend as a SAFE HOME INVESTMENT, and the cheapest New-England Security in use named, the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Connecticut Western R. R. Co.,
Clear of all State Tax—Seven per Cent. interest, payable January and July in New-York. They have sixty years to run. The subscribed Capital Stock of the Company is $1,650,000, all of which, except $50,000, has been paid in cash. Of this, $750,000 is now subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Treasurer of the State. The Bonds are registered in the office of the Comptroller of the state, and countersigned by him, and by the Board of the Charter can only be issued for the line in the Company in the proportion of these bonds for $2,000 cash previously expended in the construction of the road.
The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York state line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south; with the Dutchess and Columbia to Pittsfield, and northward; with the Poughkeepsie and Eastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Southern Road, soon to be built, making direct connection with the coal supplies of the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Company and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by the connection of railroad and river communication in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle and breadstuffs from the west, and returning wine, fish, marble and the manufacturing products of the many thrifty towns along its line.
The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and track-laying will commence as soon as the condition of the soil will permit.
The character of the Managers, among whom are Hon. WM. H. HARRISON, Ex-Gov. HOLLEY, Gen. M. BARTHOLOMEW, Esq., and JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will be carried through in a substantial and economical manner.
The price of the Bonds is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

VERMILYE&CO.

BANKERS,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
FINANCIAL AGENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
NEW
GOVERNMENT LOAN.

EDWARD HAIGHT,	EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr.,
Late President of the	Member of
National Bank of the	New-York Stock Ex-
Commonwealth.	change.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 8 Wall-st., corner of New-st.,
New-York.
We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.
Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.
We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
Investment orders particularly attended to.
Collections made on all accessible points in the United States or Canada.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Recommend, after a thorough investigation into the affairs of the Company, THE EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD COMPANY of Kentucky, as a very safe and desirable investment, only authorized to offer a limited amount of these securities at 97½ and accrued interest. The Bonds offered are on the completed portion of the Road, which is now in successful operation.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Atchison and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. Principal and interest payable in GOLD.
Mortgage at the rate of $15,000 per mile. Road completed and equipped 100 miles. Region of fine soil and unexcelled interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 16 Pine-st.
STARBUCK & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 20 WALL-ST.
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged with the principal cities of United States on satisfactory approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and
DRAW Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELECTION.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
March 30, 1871.
The annual election for fifteen (15) directors of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 3d April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposal thereof to increase the capital stock by the amount of $2,500,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 25th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT F. NIVEN, Secretary.

$150,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO be loaned for a term of years on improved New-York or Brooklyn property in sums over $5,000. Parties applying must furnish abstracts, &c.
GEORGE S. WALTON,
Counsellor-at-Law, No. 61 Cedar-st.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 312 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,
OF
TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES
COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION,
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.
THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE
$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.
A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE
Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.
PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, C. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.
Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 40 Kilby-st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from FRIDAY, March 31, to FRIDAY, April 7.
By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS
WANTED BY R. S. BAILEY, No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.
THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY having decided to change the gauge of their road from six feet to four feet eight and one half inches, so as to make it conform to the gauge of the numerous connecting and intersecting lines, have, for the purpose of making said change, and providing the necessary rolling stock and for other improvements and purposes, at the Company, executed a new mortgage for four millions of dollars, covering all the property and franchises of the Company, to be denominated Second Consolidated and Sinking Fund.
The present mortgage debt of the Company is $6,500,000, or about $17,000 per mile on 388 miles of road owned and operated by the Company; and contingent debt, endorsed for the Louisville and New Albany Railroad Company, of $1,000,000.
The total mortgage debt, including the new issue of four millions, will be $10,500,000, or about $27,000 per mile.
The new bonds are for one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached, the principal payable in forty years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, free of United States income tax, payable semi-annually in New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year, and secured by a sinking fund commencing with twenty thousand dollars per annum, and so graduated as to increase as to rates of interest on bonds purchased, thereby making the bonds entitle the holder to vote, and may be registered.
The Company now offers for sale two millions five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) of bonds, to provide for the same (in amounts not less than five thousand dollars), will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., of the 10th day of April next, specifically, amounts subscribed for to be paid for at the office in six instalments of twenty per cent. each, as follows: first instalment on acceptance of bid, and the others on the first days of May, July, September and October, 1871. It is hereby understood that in all cases where bids are accepted upon the bonds at dates of payment shall be paid by the purchaser, in addition to the price bid.
Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposal for Second Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds."
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, April 1, 1871, will be, on and after that date, at our office, paid:
CHICAGO AND ALTON INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.
DUBUQUE SOUTH-WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, free Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirty Directors, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES FERGANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
March 16, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 94 New-st., Room No. 57. Polls open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 21, and be reopened April 3.
WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Sterling and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of F. P. Dickinson, No. 77 Cedar-st., on TUESDAY, April 18, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented for their consideration, including a proposition for the issue of preferred stock.
By order of the President.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OF STOCK for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF
THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW-YORK,
No. 212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton-st.,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

RECEIPTS DURING 1870.

For premiums and extra premiums	$467,925 04
For interest	25,629 87
For rent, profit on sale of United States bonds, and discount on claims	13,369 62
Total receipts	$506,924 79

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1870.

Paid death claims	$90,800 00
Paid dividends, return premiums, purchased policies, &c.	114,126 01
Paid expenses, taxes, revenue stamps, medical examiners' fees, commissions, &c.	183,197 22
Total disbursements	$388,723 13

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand	$41,226 16
United States bonds	32,725 00
New-York State and County bonds	21,100 00
Brooklyn City bonds	2,040 00
Loans on policies in force	375,457 05
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums deferred, and premiums and interest in course of collection and transmission	200,715 91
Temporary loans on stocks, interest accrued, and all other property	98,683 75
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1871	$970,247 97

THE FOLLOWING SHOWS THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Policies issued in 1864	77,	
Insuring the sum of		$92,500
Policies issued in 1865	823,	
Insuring the sum of		1,327,500
Policies issued in 1866	707,	
Insuring the sum of		2,011,622
Policies issued in 1867	1,014,	
Insuring the sum of		2,761,803
Policies issued in 1868	1,321,	
Insuring the sum of		3,559,294
Policies issued in 1869	1,544,	
Insuring the sum of		4,440,913
Policies issued in 1870	2,023,	
Insuring the sum of		5,976,789

Attention is called to the Company's new tables of rates and plans of insurance, full information in regard to which can be procured by application to the Company, or any of its agents.
EDWARD A. JONES,
President.
JONATHAN O. HALSEY,
Vice-President.
JOHN A. MORTIMORE,
Secretary.
CHARLES G. PEARSON,
Assistant Secretary.
CALL OR SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 26 day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock P. M. of said day.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 8 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for directors of the Washington Insurance Company, and for the Board of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, April 11, 1871. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. L. LOTHROP, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a highly-recommended young woman from the lady she lived with three years in the City; fully competent to take care, nurse and bring up an infant from its birth; or would travel. Call at No. 238 45th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress by a young woman; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call for two days at No. 246 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN cook, a situation; understands her business in all its branches; none but first-class families need apply; no objection to Hebrew families. Apply at No. 124 32d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A competent woman; is a first-class cook; understands game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, good baker, &c., City or country; good references. At BOOKHART'S, No. 236 42d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO PRESBYTERIAN women, situations, one as cook and the other as waitress. Call at the Working Woman's Home, No. 49 Elizabeth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS plain cook; understands her business; salads and the care of salads; excellent City references. Call or address No. 466 4th-av., near 31st-st., ring the bell.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, box-pleating, polishing, &c.; very best City references. Call at No. 238 45th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY PROTESTant young woman, as waitress, or would take charge of children; has lived in the best City references; City or country. Call at No. 324 46th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS German, Swedish, English, Irish and American help for City or country, can be suited immediately at No. 126 6th-av., over drug store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and to do fine washing and ironing; can come well recommended from last place. Call at No. 170 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to go a short distance in the country; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 149 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE GIRLS—one as hotel cook, one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do chamber-work and wait on the table; all are Germans and Protestants. Call at No. 209 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 218 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook, who understands her business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references from last employer. Call or address No. 122 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, to do washing in a small private family; is a competent person and fully understands her business; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 223 Mercer, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman, to do all the washing in a small family; very best City references from last place. Call or address No. 126 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook; good City reference; no objection to washing and ironing. Call at No. 264 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as nurse, who thoroughly understands her business; five years in her last place. Call at or address No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call at 328 West 37th-st., near 7th-av., front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 168 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work; as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 325 Bowery, entrance on 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation for the general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILDY, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:40 A. M., Chicago express, leaving to-on cars at 10:40 A. M. Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Fonda express, with sleeping-cars through to Johnstown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:30 P. M., Second Fonda express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, and for Niagara Falls, Suspension and Bridge, and C. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 9 P. M. on Sundays.
11:30 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 7 and 8 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:40 A. M., 4:05 and 6:40 P. M., Yonkers trains.
8:40 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
8:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 1:00, 2, 4:05, 6:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 16th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Chirendon, Esq., and Washington-sq., have a large front room, without board, to a single gentleman; a small front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, P. H., Box No. 152 Times Office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floor, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 46 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; meals table if desired; by season or year; as moderate terms as reference exchanges. Apply at No. 46 East 31st-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 7 West 28th-st., suitable for gentlemen; single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 23 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOME furnished rooms, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen. References required.

BOARD AND ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, may be obtained at No. 31 West 126th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on moderate terms.

NO. 9 WEST 20TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms over parlor floor will be vacant April 11, with or without furniture table (also other suites) May 1.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a suite of rooms, unfurnished, or unfurnished, in a strictly private family; where there are no other boarders, with private table if desired; location must be accessible to 42d-st. and 4th-av. Wishing to reduce their style of living, will pay liberally for a quiet home. Address, stating terms and full particulars, BOARD, Post-office Box No. 2,466.

WANTED—A SUITE OF APARTMENTS on the second floor in a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman and wife; with private table. Address E. B. F., Box No. 1,539 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

GLENHAM HOTEL.
Nos. 151, 153, and 155 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.
NEW-YORK.
This hotel, having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will be opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 3, 1871.
A. H. CRANEY & CO.,
Proprietors.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or farmer; is perfectly competent in both branches; can take the whole charge of a gentleman's place; wife can cook; best of City reference from his last employer. Address M. R., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man; is an experienced groom and carriage driver; willing and obliging; over three years' reference from present employer. Call or address, for two days, 699 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; has had long experience in the business; is strictly sober; will go over to Europe; has the strongest testimonials. Address COACHMAN, No. 84 Bleecker-st., corner Crosby, harness-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; willing and obliging; has satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address J., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man is a good fruit farmer and vegetable gardener; also understands the care of horses and all kinds of cattle; the wife as cook and do housework. Address H., gardener, Box 222 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands hot and cold grapery, vines, fruits, vegetables; fifteen years' reference from present employer. Address W., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best of references given; willing to go in the country. Call at harness-room, No. 44 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby; address R. B.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; would attend to a small garden; can refer to his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; would attend to a small garden; can refer to his last employer. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man; thoroughly understands City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. C., Box No. 226 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHman and groom, by a single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business, and whose references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address, for three days, No. 137 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable single Protestant man; understands his duties; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call on or address W. R., No. 157 East 29th-st., near 3d-ave.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS CORrespondent, secretary, amanuensis, or companion; where good advance of salary would be required; has had experience in both the character and ability given, and will be required. Address J. J., Station P.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; very best of references; no objection to the country. Address P. W., saddlery-store, No. 60 University-place.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a strictly sober man; understands the proper care of horses; has lived in City two years; will endeavor to please. Address COACHMAN, No. 45 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby, harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a single man of long experience; good City references. Call or address No. 24 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a middle-aged man; no objection to country; has Summer months; first-class reference. Call as Nos. 4 and 6 West 54th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in private family; best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN and wife; the man as coachman; 20 years' experience; three years in his last place; wife understands all kinds of cooking; English Protestants. Can be seen or address No. 1,167 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man; a situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; good City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 153 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener in the country; City references to be had. Apply to PATRICK HUNT, No. 343 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; three years' best reference from last employer. Address W. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUations; the man as gardener, in all its branches, and wife as cook; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, and whose references will bear strictest investigation. Call or address, for three

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Enthusiastic Celebration of the Enfranchisement of Our Colored Citizens.

The Procession—A Large and Creditable Display—Scenes and Incidents—Grand Mass-Meeting at Cooper Institute—Resolutions and Addresses.

The Fifteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States, as amended, declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, or color, or previous condition of servitude," and in the second section, "that Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation." The adoption of this amendment by the State Legislatures, and its proclamation by President GRANT is the occasion of the annual festival of the negro race in this country, of which the first took place in 1870 and the second yesterday. The celebration last year surprised many, both by the orderly and methodical manner in which it was carried out, and the interesting character of the parade, and by its freedom from any outside show of ratification, of which there was some little apprehension. That of yesterday far excelled the demonstration of last year, both in point of numbers, (there were about 4,000 in the ranks yesterday,) and in the varied and interesting features of the procession.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The colored men began to muster at the point of starting—Fifth-avenue, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets—some time before the hour advertised—11½ A. M., but were delayed in their movements, owing to the drizzling rain that had set in, and which threatened to prevent the appearance of several of what were intended to be the salient features of the parade. The procession was advertised to move at 12 M. sharp, but the order was not given by Grand Marshal TITUS until 1½ P. M. The Grant and Colfax Cavalry Guard received the order from Col. HAWKINS, and led the procession around Washington Parade Ground to Macdougal-street and along the route to Fourteenth, terminating in making the extreme up-town limit Twenty-fifth-street, the Grand Marshal being compelled to do so by the clerk of the weather, who thought some irregularity had allowed the rain which he held back on St. Patrick's Day to pour down on the devoted heads of the colored people in their celebration of the fifteenth Amendment to the Rights. Rain, however, was of no consequence to them. They were determined to enjoy their day, and they did. Everybody was there and on the march, who had any African blood in his veins, and who could get there from a convenient distance. They were determined to make a day of jubilee of it, and they succeeded, as can testify to the spectators, who will be remembered until next year, enthusiastically by them and agreeably by all who witnessed it. Along the line of march the streets were thronged with people of all colors. And in such great numbers did the colored people turn out, male and female, that one might have imagined oneself in a Southern city, accompanied by a large colored population. A more orderly and manly bearing that their brethren in olden times in those cities. There need have been, yesterday, 36,000 colored people in New-York. In Fifth-avenue many of the stately mansions had displayed the national flag in the windows, and also a number of the other houses of white citizens along the route. These, with the ladies and children frequently waved their handkerchiefs to those in the procession, which was answered by them with bows and grateful smiles. In the Eighth and Twenty-first Wards, the parts of the City where the colored people are most numerous, many houses were liberally bedecked with American flags.

THE PROCESSION.

But let us stop at a good point of observation and get a good view of the procession. Union-square, where special honor is to be done to the memories of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, is the best point. First come the policemen, marching solidly abreast, who, by constant drilling, move like machine-work; after, mounted upon steeds, not fiery, but respectable, come the Grant and Colfax Cavalry Guard, with blue clothing, caps with gilt bands, and drawn sabres. They salute as they pass the first and second Fathers of their country. After them comes a brass band at the head of the Veteran Guard, who are preceded by their pioneer corps, a squad of stern-visaged African-Americans, with blue army coats, bear-skin hats and pioneer axes. The guard numbers ninety-seven men, and for a specimen of a company, as indeed, the majority of them are—of our colored troops who did so well before Petersburg. Then came the Skidmore Guards, in dark-blue coats and pantaloons, trimmed with light blue, white belts and cross-belts, and the hat of French pattern, with white and blue pompon and feather. They made a fine display of muskets, and made excellently and creditable appearance. After the Skidmore Guards, came a number of other companies, and at last a company of colored men from Long Island City, drawing a howitzer, ends the military division.

After the military, follows a long line of societies, citizens, and carriages, which it would take too much space to enumerate, and dull.

Among the most interesting features were: first, a car drawn by six fine-looking horses, three of which were black and three white. Seated in the car, which was handsomely festooned with the national colors, were twenty-nine bright mulatto children, who had probably been selected for their good looks, and standing up on a very handsome little mulatto child of the long curly hair, who personated a petite Goddess of Liberty. The most interesting feature was a couple of trucks, one of which was labeled "The Working Men of Burling-slip," and the other, carrying a horse-shoer's forge bellows, and all in full operation, being worked by the men in the truck. Among the societies the Grant Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward moved along in fine order, and showed off admirably. They were followed by the Unexpected Club, a fine body of men with a startling title, and followed the Eighth Ward Progressives, who with a drum corps of young Africans, in full dress made a noise and bustle that was certain to attract attention. They bore a banner of "steamer device." It read, "Hereafter we Shall Have an Eye to Business," and at the bottom, "Forgive our Enemies we Shall not Forget our Friends." Several other societies carried banners with significant mottoes. That of the Coachman's Protective Union read, "Being Men we are Interested in What Concerns Men." Others read "Live and Let Live," and so on. Several hundred baroucles were in line. Revs. W. F. BUTLER, N. H. TURPIN and PETER WILLIAMS, in the handsomest one, which was drawn by six black horses. Messrs. BUTLER and TURPIN were each arrayed in a handsome uniform with black chapeau and feathers; the uniform of Mr. TURPIN was that of a Knight Templar. The gentlemen each carried a bouquet and seemed to be regarded by the colored people as among the lions of the day. Another baroucle with four horses contained Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, with several other colored ministers. In a division after these carriages, together with a number of other societies, came Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, (colored,) who, with their handsome uniform, and the intelligent appearance of the men, made one of the most pleasing features of the parade.

THE ROUTE.

As the procession filed around the two statues in the square, all uncovered their heads, and we felt like forgiving the men who had placed the effigy of LINCOLN there for the opportunity it afforded for such a spectacle of simple gratitude. The action moistened for the time was interested with a dignity, which, we feel, should belong to the memory of the martyr President. The bronze form of WASHINGTON seemed to be pointing to the spectacle as a picture of the progress of that liberty which he had given life, and from which LINCOLN had torn off the last shackles.

The procession, after leaving Union-square, moved along Fourteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, amid the waving of handkerchiefs from their female friends and the now drenching shower, to Twenty-third-street, where they turned the corner of Eighth-avenue and passed the Grand Opera-house. JAMES FISK, Jr., stood at a window, with his immense diamond darting its rays through the glass panes, and seemed to regard the whole affair as a huge joke. He would frequently point out different striking scenes in the parade, and fall back in an apparently uncontrollable fit of laughter. He was sufficiently interested to remain until the last carriage had passed.

The next prominent point passed was the Union League Club, where there was displayed a flag of the Seventh Regiment Corps D'Afrique, a corps that did good service in the last war. The procession soon after reached Union-square and was dismissed in a pouring rain.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

One of the incidents of the day was the appearance of the African Prince, whose arrival in the City was recently chronicled in the TIMES. He appeared to regard the day's celebration with considerable interest and wonderment, and accompanied it all through the day, in a carriage drawn by four horses, who looked rather shabby for a princely equipage.

The remarks of several of the colored people will do to show the spirit that animated those who took part in the celebration. Said one female, who was stepping through the rain and mud, "This day is mine." "Yes, sister, glory be to God, its everybody's day—dat is every colored body's."

"This is our day" was said by a number of males and females, who plodded and slushed along. The females were, indeed, more enthusiastic than the men, and manifested a supreme indifference for the unfavorable state of the weather.

Those who started out to walk with the procession, with dainty steps and fear of soiling "Sunday-go-to-meetings," soon forsook, with the excitement and the music of the bands—particularly that of the colored military band from New-Haven—to pay any attention to their clothes, but thought only of keeping step to the music. To sum up the whole day's celebration, it was a day of colored jubilee. Much credit is due Mr. T. S. W. TITUS and aids, and Col. PETER HAWKINS, of the military department, for the success of the day against adverse circumstances.

Much amusement was created around the City Hall, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning, by the action of a band of German musicians who were employed by about 150 colored citizens, sent upon joining the New-York procession in honor of the Fifteenth Amendment. The procession, it appears, started at Weehawken, and the leading colored man promised the musicians they would get their money at the City Hall. As might have been anticipated, the windy Teutons on arriving at the centre of justice, dropped their instruments and demanded their greenbacks. The stamps, however, were not to be had, and such was the announcement made, whereupon the leader of the band swore a little, and threatened to knock the mind out of the colored Marshal unless he "did something." Lastly, at this moment E. D. WEBSTER came along and made matters all right, after which the band and procession moved off with flying colors.

MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A grand mass-meeting of colored people and their friends was held in the large hall of the Cooper Union last evening. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags, and was filled to overflowing, and great enthusiasm prevailed. A colored band and glee club enlivened the exercises, and the speakers, upon their introduction, were greeted with loud and prolonged applause. A number of white people, male and female, were present, and shared in the enthusiasm of the hour. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Bishop LANE, after which Rev. HENRY BY HIGHLAND GARNETT said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I cannot consent to be the very highest honor that any citizen of New-York could have conferred upon him to be called upon to preside at such a meeting as this. I have heard it asked if the advocates of the Fifteenth Amendment could prove it to be a success. I would ask, that any citizen should propose such a sentiment. Let me say that the ratification of this amendment is a success as long as the world stands good; as long as human hearts beat for equality. The moment a nation adopts a fundamental principle like ours, that moment it will be successful. We have to work before we can set a formal procession or a waving of banners, together with the sounds of music, but a duty, an actual work; a duty that devolves upon us all. We have done our duty before, and we can do so again. Think for a moment of the year 1813; of the war of the rebellion. We fought manfully for our cause then; let us not lack courage now. We have been considered inferior, and we are so at large, although we have repelled the hosts of England and the hordes of France, driving almost forty thousand of their soldiers from off our land. Is this evidence of inferiority? I pity any black who is ashamed of his blood, and wants to change it, even if he is considered "inferior." A man is a man, no matter what the color of his skin is. Prejudice, even the portals of our capitol. We love the names of all who have accomplished so much for us. We love the name of GRANT, [Great applause.] We revere the name of LINCOLN. [Great applause.] We cannot forget JOHN BROWN, and I think I may say we almost idolize CHARLES SUMNER. [Tarce cheers for CHARLES SUMNER, which were heartily given.]

The speech of the Fifteenth Amendment was read, and letters of apology and sympathy from President Grant, Vice-President COLFAX, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Secretary Boutwell, Roscoe Conklin and J. H. Raney, after which the following officers were chosen:

Rev. R. GARNETT, Chairman; John J. Zuble, John Paterson, W. Bellegarde, Jacob Day, Wm. Freeman, Rev. W. Spellman, Peter S. Porter, Joseph H. Stanley, Jeremiah W. Bowers, Wm. J. Thompson, George Smith, Samuel J. Howard, Rev. Perry Hopkins, Vice-Chairmen; John S. Trulli, Charles L. Reason, John R. Porter, Aaron Potter, David Taylor, George Myers, Wm. Blaine, David R. Johnson, Secretaries.

The following resolutions were proposed by the President, and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the renovation of our State Constitutions from anti-Republican clauses, and the adoption of new and progressive articles in their stead, the several amendments to the Constitution of the United States in favor of liberty and equality, and the approval of the people in their political rights, more especially the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is not only a cause for rejoicing to the enfranchised, but is a guarantee that the people of the United States are safe custodians of the cause of republican liberty, and that they will hand it down to the generations of the future in a state of purity that shall secure its permanent blessings to all the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That while we rejoice that the Fifteenth Amendment, if faithfully respected by our fellow-citizens, will give to ample opportunities to work out our own destiny without any special legislation in our favor, we nevertheless see that our condition cannot be made better through this means, unless the exercise of the ballot shall at once be made safe, and our right to exercise it be maintained by civil and military power.

Resolved, That while so many of our brethren in the South are unable at present to assert their political opinions and safely to exercise their political privileges, we believe that, coupled with the protection to person accorded to them by Government, the best guarantee of their full rights as citizens will be in assuring to themselves an ownership in the soil, and we commend this policy to our brethren both south and North.

Resolved, That, while deprecating the prevalence of terrorism, outrage and murder, to which our people are subject in various sections of the country, while expressing sympathy with those who are made the victims of prejudice, misguided by political hate, we believe that this great measure of the age, the equal right to vote by constitutional authority, will be maintained in all its integrity, and the masses of the people be able to secure them their political rights, and thus, in favor, to vindicate justice and liberty by the ballot, and secure the firm establishment of our republican institutions.

Col. JAMES FAIRMAN was the next speaker. He said: I believe I am here this evening as a substitute. Senator FENTON was to have done what I have done, but in no sense must I be called a substitute for him. We are met to celebrate a great event, probably almost as important an event as a community was ever called upon to commemorate the declaration in its jurisdiction extending over an area almost past imagining, and giving power to numbers almost past calculation. What it is to say today that a man is not a slave on the soil! This well-authenticated declaration our cup to be full of rejoicings for the progress we have made, which has culminated in this glorious commemoration. Aspire. Remember you are men, [Cries of "We will," and equal opportunities. You have done little for the arts, sciences or literature as yet, because you have been denied opportunities. This is no longer your example, and duty must be to raise your position by education and honesty.

Rev. F. F. BUTLER said: I well remember, when we marched through the streets of New-York, the brighter aspect that day had; God seemed to smile upon us, and might we not say today he was weeping over us, and with us over the sufferings of our brethren in the South? Gen. GRANT has done great things for us; we owe him a deep debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. CHARLES SUMNER also, and yet these two men cannot agree upon a point connected with our race. Let us pray God to bring them to a happy conclusion.

Gen. COCHRANE said: You are here to-night the representatives of that race who on this commemorative day became citizens and free voters. In 1863 you received your freedom, in 1868 your citizenship and in 1870 your franchise ment. It is not your natural right that obtained these privileges for you, but your intelligence and dignity. Do not abuse these rights, but establish good morals, then they will stand by you. Your duty is in your hands, the instrument has been placed there—strike it. If you neglect to do so you will sink lower than we dare now to think of.

During the evening Prince VON BRUN, Grand Bassa of Western Africa, was introduced to the audience.

At the conclusion of Gen. COCHRANE'S remarks the meeting adjourned.

A Pilot-Boat Sunk by an Ocean Steamer—All Hands Saved.

The pilot-boat *J. D. Jones*, No. 15, while in the act of boarding the steam-ship *City of Washington*, (Br.) from Liverpool for New-York on the 29th instant, at midnight, 260 miles east from Sandy Hook, was run into and struck abaft the main rigging on the port side, cutting her down to the water-line, and sinking her in fifteen minutes, the pilots and crew having barely time to save their lives, losing all their clothing. The *J. D. Jones* was about ten years old, and one of the finest boats sailing out of the port. The pilots and crew were taken off the wreck by the steam-ship and brought to the City. The pilots on board at the time were John Hobson, Peter Baillie, Wm. Griffith, Henry McGee, Thomas Aiken, and a crew of seven. She was owned by Pilots John Hobson, Peter Baillie, Henry McGee, Thomas Aiken, Ferd Berdier and the widow of John Clark, and was valued at $2,000.

Varley's Last Encounter—Non-Appearance of the Accused in Court.

The Court of Special Sessions was thronged yesterday morning by persons curious to behold Mr. WILLIAM VARLEY, better known to local fame as "Reddy the Blacksmith," but the distinguished hero of the hour failed to gladden the eyes of the spectators by his appearance, or to furnish the Magistrates with an account of his recent customary recreations on a Bleecker-street car. Some of the unkind portion of the crowd ascribed his absence to the fear of the conductor, who met with the warm reception from the doughty champion of muscular authority, that he might receive similar treatment if he dared to come forward as complainant; and the officers and directors of the railroad were also believed to share like feelings, and to have used their persuasions with their employe to soothe his resentment as best he could, without going into Court. More charitably inclined persons thought that the prosecution had been willingly abandoned, in deference to the political influence of the harmless REDDY, and the interest shown in him by Ring politicians. Another reason given for the redoubtable New-Yorker's non-appearance, was the fact that the legislative bill giving the Special Sessions juniors increased powers, was momentarily expected to receive the Governor's signature, which would give Justices DOWLING an opportunity of showing his high consideration for "Mr. VARLEY by giving him a sub[illegible] of enjoying the beauties of Blackwell's Island for twelve instead of six months.

THE TIMES AND THE RING.

The following is part of a letter sent to us by an esteemed correspondent, a leading Republican in Connecticut:

"I look with great interest, great admiration and sympathy upon your fight with Tammany. The long slavery war having been pretty effectually ended, the next glorious fight is with that monstrous of devility known as "Tammany." Whether in New-York or elsewhere, involving the purification of the ballot-box and the Judiciary, the defense of the people against railroad despotism, and bringing the Christianity and culture of the country to an active and constant interest in politics. If you make it out as gallantly as you have begun, saving the TIMES from the hands of Ring or Boulding up another tottering, you will have not only the support, but the profound gratitude of the country."

Another correspondent writes:

"God forbid that you should stop either from your own inclination, or by threats, from pursuing the path of duty you have so wisely chosen. Hardened as the knaves are in their crime, still keep at them. You know a huge rock is often worn away by the continual dropping of water upon it. And this rock of iniquity must surely crumble away beneath the steadey hammer blows which you deliver upon it. Thank God there is one paper in this City that has the manliness to stand up for the right."

A "Retired Merchant," in the course of his letter, says:

"CARLYLE relates, in his *History of the French Revolution*, that a wood-cut was issued representing a gourmand convoking the poultry of his barn-yard, with this opening address: 'Dear animals, I have assembled you to advise me what I shall prepare from you with my knife and a cock responding, 'We don't want to be eaten,' was checked by the remark, 'You wander from the point.'

"It not this same kind of proceeding almost daily enacted in the Legislature at Albany? I commend the anecdote to our 'Boss' and his friends, as I have so wronged us and made our City a reproach and by-word throughout the world. Let them remember what the 'poultry' did with their oppressors in France some eighty years ago."

The following are a few extracts out of many that might be gathered from contemporaries:

From the Baltimore American.

The rascalities of the Tammany Ring are as well known as the fact that it holds a despotic rule over the New-York City. Its course for some time past been unremittingly showing to the iniquities of this notable association of public swindlers, and now it is developed that they have been endeavoring to obtain possession of that newspaper by something like the same process that the Erie Ring employed in robbing the property shareholders in the Erie Railroad of their property. The means relied upon are the corruption and subserviency of certain Judges of the Courts, who hold their position by sufferance of Tammany, and who are ready at any time to convert their judicial powers to the execution of its orders. The proprietors of the TIMES, however, intend to stoutly resist the raid upon them, and are confident of ultimate success.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

The reasons for the special hostility of the thieving Democrats to the TIMES are no mystery. It has handled the party managers, and especially the Tammany gambling Ring, for the past year, with such tremendous severity that they can hardly stand it, and are therefore making every effort to change its course or get it out of the way. They will make nothing in the end by their attempt at intimidating, but it is to prepare the way for their own overthrow.

From the State Gazette, Green Bay, Wis.

One of the marvels of this wonder-breeding age is the metropolitan modern daily newspaper. Its stupendous is something almost past belief. It is like that of the fabled genii. From the four quarters of the globe, from the far-off islands of the sea, and from every point to which human interests attach, converge the records which are spread upon its pages, telling of the world's daily progress. Such a journal is the New-York DAILY TIMES, and to its functions of news-gatherer and news-purveyor, in its widest and completest sense, it adds that of tribune for the people. Last Fall it commenced a war of extermination against the hordes of thieves, ruffians and robbers that have seized the administrative control of New-York. Some of its philippics must have burned as with a hot iron into even the case-hardened souls of such men as TWEED, SWEENY, FISK and GOULD, while they have aroused the citizens of New-York and indeed of the whole country to a sense of the dangers which menace our free institutions. As yet men can maintain control of New-York at their imitative will, but the evil is deeply in the land, and once possessing control of the cities the death of liberty in the country is not far off. We wish the TIMES the utmost success in its war.

From the Leavenworth Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES keeps up a vigorous and effective war on the swindling Ring that rules that City. Its editors are daily subjected to the grossest personal abuse by the organs of the Ring, but they are nowise moved from their honest purpose. The day of Rings and subsidized papers is nearly past. The TIMES will doubtless receive, as it deserves, popular support that will compensate it for the loss of a few little bribes.

The Howard Mission.

There are hundreds of families in this City, and many others who have removed to other localities, who have been helped out of difficulties by the Howard Mission. These families are now self-sustaining, and in comparative comfort, neither asking nor receiving aid. Very many of the honest, industrious girls who, by respectable and remunerative employments, are supporting themselves, and aiding their families, have been fitted for and helped to this by the Mission, and their prospects in life are greatly improved by the education, training and encouragement which they have received from it. A large number of these girls are members of the Bible class connected with the Mission Sabbath-school. The great work of the Mission prevents crime, keeps hundreds of children out of the streets; boys out of the bar-rooms, gambling-houses and other haunts of sin; girls out of houses of ill-fame, concert-saloons and brothels, and makes hundreds of cellar and attic homes more cleanly, more healthy, more happy, and less wretched, wicked and hopeless.

A large part of its work (and that part is very fully accomplished) is to receive, wash, feed, clothe and educate homeless, friendless and needy children, and place the destitute little strangers, viz.: Those whom the Mission is authorized to send to homes or situations; those who need a shelter only until their friends can take care of them, and those who have places in which to stay, but whom the Mission is not permitted to send to homes. The first two classes remain in the Home and Asylum night and day, and the latter go in the morning, and enjoy all the advantages of the Mission, but do not sleep there. The Mission has also a "Day Nursery," in which mothers leave their "little ones" during the day while they go out to work, as they are not allowed to take their children to the places where they are employed. Food, fuel and clothing are distributed among the poor, after a personal inspection of their condition; the sick are visited, assisted and comforted, and work is sought for the unemployed.

Since the opening of the Mission over 10,000 children have been received, hundreds of whom have been placed in carefully selected homes in the country, a large proportion of whom are known to be doing well, many of them having grown up to usefulness and comfort, and some to positions of influence and importance. Ten dollars will pay the average cost of placing a child in a good home. Four different Evangelical denominations are represented in the Board of Officers of the Howard Mission, and its affairs are under the direction and control of a Board of Managers, who are well-known citizens. It has a large field, thorough organization, long experience, the entire confidence of the class whom it seeks to improve, and abundant fruits testifying to the efficacy of its past labors. The amount of money required to sustain it and carry on its work is from $25,000 to $40,000 annually, for which (as it is without endowment) it depends upon voluntary contributions, but so very liberal have been the donations of provisions, clothing, &c., that its managers are warranted in saying that one dollar a week will keep a well-filled plate on its table for a little wanderer, and secure to it all the benefits of the Mission.

Ejected From a Third-Avenue Car—Suit for $10,000 Damages—Alleged Subornation Attempted.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, FRANCIS S. FAIRCHILDS, of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, was arraigned on the complaint of WILLIAM BENKAMPER, of No. 311 Third-avenue, who charged him with attempting to bribe him to commit perjury in a suit now pending in the Superior Court, in which JOHN L. STRAUB, of Harlem, sues the Third-avenue Railroad Company for $10,000 damages. It appears that on the night of the 29th November, 1869, STRAUB was passenger in the Third-avenue car No. 161, of which BENKAMPER was the conductor. As the car was not going through to Harlem, the conductor gave him a transfer-ticket. On arriving at the Depot on the corner Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, the passengers in Car No. 161 changed into Car No. 72, which was going on to Harlem. On collecting the tickets, the conductor of the latter car told Mr. STRAUB that his was an improper one and that he would have to go off the car or pay his fare again. This he refused to do; thereupon the conductor took him by the shoulder and threw him off the platform. STRAUB returned to the depot, and finding BENKAMPER, got another ticket from him and went home in the next through car. Some time ago STRAUB instituted proceedings in the Superior Court against the Company, to recover $10,000 damages, and the case will be heard in a few weeks. BENKAMPER alleges that FAIRCHILDS came to him several times recently and tried to induce him, for a money consideration, to become a witness for STRAUB, and swear that the ticket he gave the latter was not a good one. Justice COULTER adjourned the examination in the case till the 14th of April, at 9 o'clock P. M., and committed FAIRCHILDS in the meantime in default of $1,000 bail.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY & Co. have just received some very fine bronzes from Paris. Among them is a statue of CLEOPATRA and another of ORESTES, both of which are very fine. These are the first received since the beginning of the war between France and Germany.

The contractors are casting the gravel from the deck as the foot of Seventy-ninth-street are steadily shoving forward. They hire teams of horses and carts to cart the vast gravel from the dock up to Sixty-second-street for the new promenade. Each truck is loaded with gravel which in its wet condition, weighs about 4,500 weight, and two more wretched horses are compelled to drag this up a steep hill of a half mile. Unless they can toil all day at this work and take up a certain number of loads, they are sent home. Owing to the interference of T. H. CORNELIN, of Mr. BERGH'S Society, four horses are attached to each truck, but as soon as his back is turned two are taken off again. The Park Commissioners ought to appoint some one to see that no such cruelty is practiced as this in the execution of their work.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, at the Putnam House, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, over the body of DANIEL STEWART, aged thirty years, who died from the effects of coal-gas he had inhaled. It appears that Mr. STEWART retired to bed on Tuesday night, and each new door of his partially turned off the gas in his rooms. On Wednesday morning the porter discovered the odor of escaping gas, and on tracing it to Mr. STEWART'S room immediately forced open the door, finding the occupant in an insensible condition. He lingered until yesterday morning, when death ensued. A verdict in accordance with the above was rendered. Mr. STEWART had relatives in Stamford, Conn. The hotel proprietor will defray the funeral expenses should they not appear.

LILLIE FORREST, a woman probably fifty years of age, but enamelled and padded so adroitly that she did not appear more than twenty years old, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, at the Tombs, by Detective JUDGE, of the Fourteenth Ward, to answer a charge of improper conduct in the street. The Magistrate immediately recognized the prisoner as an old offender, and as she closely resembled the description of a woman who had robbed a gentleman named RICHARD TULLY, stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, of $1,000, some weeks ago, he ordered the officer to take LILLIE before the Police Superintendent, in order that an investigation might be made.

An insane Israelite, calling himself the prophet Moses, applied at the Mayor's office yesterday, and requested permission to preach the gospel. He was informed that there being no law or ordinance against preaching the gospel, he could exercise his functions when and where he pleased. He accordingly went out on the City Hall steps, and produced a copy of the Talmud, proceeded to read from it, when a large and noisy crowd having collected, he was removed by two policemen.

It is whispered about the Courts that a very important divorce suit is soon to be brought before the public. The parties are very wealthy and occupy lofty positions in society. The husband who is the defendant, is a member of the legal profession and son of a retired merchant. Nothing further can be said at this time, but when the case reaches the Courts, rich developments may be looked for.

The trustees of the Church of the Covenant of this City contemplate the immediate erection of a new house of worship to be located on the south side of Forty-second-street, between First and Second avenues. The edifice is to have a front of seventy-five feet on the street by a depth of ninety-five feet. It will be rebuilt of brick with Ohio stone trimmings, and the cost will be $80,000.

We notice the issue anew as of a new weekly Italian journal entitled *L'Italia Americana*. It is under the direction of Signor G. NORTON, late editor of the San Francisco journal named *La Voce del Popolo*. This paper is Republican in its politics and moral and progressive in its tone.

The unoccupied building, No. 3 Chester-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the amount of $1,500, but the loss is fully covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

Mr. DUCKMAN, the venerable stock clerk in the Controller's Department, who has occupied the same position for over thirty years, is seriously unwell. His sickness is the result of a severe cold.

BROOKLYN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn, was held at the head-quarters of the Twelfth Ward Republican Association on Wednesday evening, March 29, for the purpose of forming a "Grant Club." Speeches were made by several gentlemen present, setting forth the objects to be attained, after which a permanent organization was effected by electing the following gentlemen as officers: President, J. A. MILLER; Vice-Presidents, Capt. James Benstone and John Lewis; Recording Secretary, Fairman Fairman; Corresponding Secretary, George Sibley; Treasurer, Dr. F. S. Johnson; Committee to Central Committee, John Gilchrist, Daniel Carroll and Robert Atherden; Executive Committee, James Johnston, C. M. Felt, Simon Nickson, C. Y. Sheppard and John P. Price. A large number of names were enrolled as members, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Faculty, students and patrons, at the Long Island College Hospital met last evening in the new wing of the Hospital, to inaugurate that part of the structure. JOHN F. VAN WORTRAND presided and Dr. S. [illegible] ARMEN delivered the address of the evening, reviewing at length the history and work of the Hospital since its construction and pointing out the good service that it has done for the City. Of late years, he added, the management had been cramped for room, but with the additions now made, ample accommodation can now be offered to all needing the aid of the institution.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association was held last evening at the Library building, on Montague-street. Mr. JOHN E. KENNEDY presided, and read the report of the Board of Directors, by which it appears that the institution is now in the largest sense a success. By the Secretary's report it appears that the receipts for the past year amounted to $40,000, and the expenditures to $40,097 04. The number of volumes in the Library at the present time is 30,000; an increase of 6,000 within the past twelve months.

The cattle-pens at Bushwick are in a fearful condition, and call for a strong attack from Mr. BERGH, or the Board of Health. The mud and filth is knee-deep, and the poor animals can neither lie down nor feed properly. At night sick cattle are taken to the slaughter-houses from these pens, and the [illegible] is afterward sent to market. The animals are so sick that frequently three or four men are seen actually almost carrying them to the shambles, or steadying their dying bodies as they go.

The Coroner's jury in the case of DENNIS MCCORMACK, who was shot dead on the evening of Saturday last in Greenpoint, concluded their labors yesterday, and rendered a verdict, stating that they found that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound inflicted by CHARLES MAY, keeper of a saloon in which the shooting took place. The accused was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rev. Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, the new pastor of the Ormond-place Congregational Church, arrived in the city on Wednesday night fresh from the scene of his late labors in San Francisco.

Mrs. HOW, about forty years of age, who has for some time resided alone in a miserable garret at No. 163 Dorgan-street, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. An inquest showed that death was the result of destitution. No relatives of the deceased are known to exist.

The fish-curing establishment of ANTON NYBERG, at No. 9 Fly-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $600. The valuable [illegible] perished in the flames.

NEW-JERSEY.

A woman giving the name of Mrs. STEWARD has succeeded in imposing upon several benevolent persons in this city. By spuriously representing herself as connected with St. Barnabas' Hospital, in this city, and deputized to receive subscriptions, no such person is known in that institution.

A number of old and very valuable papers exist in the New-Jersey State Library, at Trenton, of which no one here has been taken. Among them are all the Journals of the Governors and Councils under the Colonial Government, and the minutes of Assembly under the Colonies and during the Confederation. These papers are all manuscript, bound in volumes, and cover the entire history of the State from their commencement in 1664 until October, 1775, the last one being the Journal of the New-Jersey Council of Safety. They contain a large mass of matter relating to the early Governments and to the war of the Revolution which is not to be found elsewhere and which, consequently, is of great value. When the present librarian, Mr. DALLY, came into office, some of these volumes were found to have been mutilated, and he has called the attention of the Legislative Committee to the necessity of having them bound.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30.—The market was firm and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	92¾	93	93
Consols for account	93	93⅛	93⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	91¾	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91¾	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	91	....	91¾
United States 10-40s	89	....	89
Erie Railway Shares	19¾	....	19¾
Atlantic and Gt. W. Shares	41	....	41¾
Illinois Central Shares	111	....	111

LONDON, March 30.—The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public today, shows that the amount of bullion in vaults has increased $4,000,000 sterling since last statement.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. 9d. for quarters for New.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, March 30.—CLOVER-SEED, 67s. 6d. per cwt. for American Red.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 30.—FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and easier; No. 2 closed at 94¾@95 for cash; during the afternoon quiet at 91 2-8@95, under firm and active at 94¾@94¾ during the afternoon, dull at 93¾c. seller April. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 31c. RYE dull and almost nominal; No. 2, 91c. BARLEY quiet and firmer at 76c. HIGHWINES steady at 88c. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. MESS PORK, new, $16 87½@16 90, seller May. LARD, 11¼c., seller April; 11¾c., seller May. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 7c., loose. HOGS easier at $6@6 75. CATTLE dull and lower at $4@6 75. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 barrels; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] barrels. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 30.—COTTON easy; Middling, 14¼c. RECEIPTS, net receipts, 32 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,300 bales; coastwise, 200 bales; sales, 225 bales; stock, 11,664 bales. FLOUR dull and declined 25c, on City Mills, medium grades; receipts, 17,000 barrels; exports, 2,134 barrels; sales, 2,500 barrels. Extra, $5 00@7 25; do. Family, $7 50@9 75; City Mills Superfine, $5@7 25; do. Extra, $6 75@8 25; do. Family, $8 50@11; Western Superfine, $4 75@5 25; do. Extra, $5 25@7 25; do. Family, $7 50@9 75; do. Spring Wheat Extra, $5 50@6 50; do. Family, $7 50@9 75. WHEAT dull and irregular; Spring, Amber Red, $1 [illegible]@1 30; Pennsylvania, $1 20@1 40; other grades unchanged. CORN steady; Yellow Southern, 82c.@84c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@79c. OATS dull at 45c. MESS PORK firm at $16 50. BACON—Shoulders, 7c.; Hams, 13c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. HAMS, 17c.@18c. LARD quiet at 12c. WHISKY quiet at 91½c.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—COTTON dull and nominal at 13½c.@14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady; sales Iowa Spring, $1 [illegible]@1 21; strictly prime do. at $1 22½; Red Winter, $1 [illegible]@1 [illegible]. CORN quiet and in bulk, 36c.@36½c.; do. sacked, 36c.@37c. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY firm; Kansas spring, $1. RYE firm at 81c. WHISKY quiet at 91½c. PROVISIONS—Pork, $16 50@16 75 for common to good Local. HEMS and BACONS unchanged. CORN lower at $20@20 50. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; BACON dull; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear, 11c. LARD quiet and